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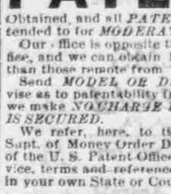

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THE LOVE LETTER.

Kate came into my study with the pan and brush in hand:
The dusting soon was over, yet the girl did blushing stand.
She was toying with a letter which a foreign post-mark bore,
It had come to Pennsylvania from Erin's lovely shore.
"What is it, Kate?" I asked her. "Is there aught that I can do?"
And, as she stood there blushing, "Shall I read that note for you?"
"'Tis a letter from ould Ireland," and she blushed a deeper red,
"An' if ye'll plaze"—she faltered, then out the room she fled.
What's wrong with Kate, I wondered, her actions are so queer,
But patiently I waited, knowing soon that I'd hear.
"Come in!" I quickly answered, as I heard a timid knock,
And wondered why her fingers seemed to tremble on the lock.
Her cheeks were red as roses, and again as white as snow—
The pretty blushes seemed to chase each other to and fro.
She had the letter in her hand, and a bunch of cotton soft;
With trembling voice at last she spoke (but after failures oft)—
"'Tis a letter from ould Erin; it's me can't rade a word.
An' if ye plaze," she stammered, "'twas sint by Pat McCord."
"Shall I read it, Kate?" "Why, sur, I was about to ask the same,
For 'tis me can niver rade it, the more it is a shame—
But, your riv'rence won't be angry; 'tis a love letther, shure,
An'-Patrick writes so tinderly, he wouldn't like that your
Ears should hear at all, at all. For the love he bears for me
Is as dape as Lake Killarney and as boundless as the sea:
So, if your riv'rence plazes (it's me don't lolke to shpake
What's on me moind; there's no offince intended), would you take
This cotton, when you rade it, and stuff it in your ears?
An' Patrick's love he'll tell to me, but you will never hear."
I assented to her wish, stopped the cotton in my ears,
Read the tender missive to her, which called forth both smiles and tears.
'Twas an honest, manly letter; spoke of love both deep and true,
And of how his Katie darling—but that's not for me nor you.
Said Kate: "I'm thankful to yez. An' your riv'rence is so wise—
Could you now write to Patrick, an' let me blindfold your eyes?"
So Patrick got his letter, which I managed slow to write,
And Katie vowed, "Of niver a word his riverence got sight."

—Godey's Lady's Book.

A WOMAN WITH FAULTS.

Last April I met the Orville sisters, two pretty young girls who boarded with my aunt. Pretty girls both of them were, and though very much alike in appearance, in disposition they were as different as it is possible for sisters to be. Jenny, the elder, was bright, vivacious, and exceedingly wild, while Violet (I fell in love with her name at once) was sweet, modest, and retiring.

My room was next to theirs, and consequently I learned more of them than I would otherwise have done. And perhaps this changed the whole course of my life.

The soft, melting eyes of Violet had a particular charm for me. I was soon quite in love with her, and I resolved that if I could win her affections I would make her my wife. The more I saw of her the more smitten I became. I found it amusing to compare the two sisters—the one a perfect model of what a lady should be, and, strangely enough, the younger; while the elder very often shocked me with her bad manners.

Violet was devoted to her music, and practiced half the day, while Jennie declared it was tiresome, and gave up in disgust after two hours' practicing, preferring to read a novel or visit some place of amusement.

Every day my admiration for Violet increased. She was a girl of excellent principles, but I inwardly pitied any man who would unite himself to her harum-scarum sister. I had never yet seen her in an earnest mood, and her only ambition in life seemed to be to find something to amuse her.

I had decided to propose to Violet one day, when something occurred to change my course.

The door of the next room closing violently attracted my attention, and I heard Violet say:

"Jenny, please don't make so much noise. Can't you shut the door easily? There are other people in this house beside you."

"I don't care, now that it's done," said Jenny.

"And what have you there?" cried Violet.

"A baby. Can't you see?"

"Good gracious!"

"Isn't she pretty, Vi?"

"Jenny, Jenny, how could you bring that filthy child here?"

"Why, because I had strength enough to carry her."

"But she's so dirty. Look at her face. Where did you find her?"

"Down at the corner. Don't you think she's pretty?"

"No, I don't!"

"Oh, Vi! how can you say so? She has lovely eyes!"

"Yes, but her face is dirty."

"Well, that can be washed."

"And her hair hasn't been combed for a week. What are you going to do with her?"

"Wash her and comb her hair first. Here, Vi, you hold her till I get the warm water."

"Oh! take her away! take her away! You know I hate children."

"Well, I don't; I love them. I'm going to play with this child all afternoon, and then we'll go and buy a nice big doll and take it home to show mamma, won't we, pet?"

"But her mother will be worried."

"I sent her little brother home to let her know where she was. So don't take a fit, Vi. Now she's got a clean face. Kiss me, pet?"

"Oh, Jenny! how can you kiss her? I believe you are crazy. You had better be improving your mind with some good book instead of wasting your time and money on a child like that. I must say your money can be put to better use than buying dolls for strangers' children."

There was a moment's silence, and I knew that Jenny was looking reproachfully at her sister, and then she spoke the words that formed the first link of the chain that was to bind me to her.

"Oh, Vi, how can you say that? Is there any deep-laid joy in your heart that will leap into light at your bidding? You read and cultivate your mind, and in years to come, when sorrow bows your head, you will look back and say: 'I have read until I am wise. Aye, and I have read until I am wretched. My mind is a cultivated garden, a joy to all who know me, where man may pluck the choicest flowers of knowledge; but my heart, that garden spot which God has given to me for my own individual pleasure—ah! that has been deserted. It is a wilderness which I have neglected, and now, while in all these years I have planted and tended a garden for others to reap, now that years have passed, I find my own garden a desolate moorland. My work has been in vain. I have polished a jewel to lighten the world, while I have left that which God has given me to lighten my own life a cold, hard, lusterless stone, which sheds no light upon the soul within.'"

"Oh, nonsense!" cried Violet.

"You may cry nonsense, but by-and-by you will find it to be true. Let your leisure moments be spent with children; from them you may learn the true joys of life and the happiness of pure and innocent love. Rather would I spend my last penny to make a child happy than go through the world with a loveless heart. A little toy will brighten a child's eyes, and, though its cost deprives me of some luxury, it bestows on me a joy. Money spent in this way is not wasted, Violet; with it, perhaps, I may have purchased a momentary pleasure that will be forgotten in a short time, but behold the work of a little deprivation for me and a joy for another. I buy a child a doll, I see its smile. I first purchase in this way the child's attention; then, by tenderness, I win its love. I go away and see that child no more. Has my money been wasted? Ah, no! some time in after years the thought of this babe returns to me. Something reminds me of her, a little apron such as she had worn, a doll like the one I purchased for her some trivial thing, but whate'er it be it reaches forth a friendly hand, and, unlocking memory's door, takes from its hiding-place a diadem of love, glittering with a child's smile, her kiss, her whispered words of love, and brightest of all those glitters her tears at parting. Some one has loved me! I have purchased this jewel with the price of a doll. No, Violet, give me a life of sacrifice and unselfishness, that it may not be loveless and joyless in the end, that when my parting hours may come I shall not look back upon a desert life without a blossom or even a withered leaf. You may have the music and polished manner, but I shall always remain the faulty, know-nothing girl I am now. So come along, little one, and we'll buy our doll.

Once more the door slammed, and Jenny and her charge were gone, leaving me alone with my thoughts and my prayer.

"May she always remain the faulty, know-nothing girl she is. She knows all I wish her to know—the true secret of happiness."

I changed my mind on that day, and I shall never have cause to regret it.

Jenny is my wife, and though she may lack the polish of society, still, her true and loving heart possesses a polish and luster that reflects back the love in mine and sheds light upon our path in life.—*Philadelphia Call.*

ONLY A WOMAN'S WAY.

A CONDUCTOR'S TRANQUIL PASSENGER.

How he Finally Escaped Her by a Wicked Lie—Baby Insurance—Poetic Gleams.

A New York woman hailed a Broadway car at Thirty-fourth street and stood still until the car came to a full stop. It was in the morning, it was a crowded car, and behind time. The woman had a large, trustful, and tranquil face. She stood on the gutter and yelled, "Conductor, do you pass Grace Church?"

"Yes, we do," said the conductor; are you going this week?"

"Well," said the woman peacefully, "I think I will go now."

"Well, I would not be too sudden about it," said the conductor as she walked toward the car; "it might cause a rush of blood to the head."

There were seventeen men by actual count on the platform, and most of them were obliged to step out on the sidewalk so as to give the large and leisurely woman a chance to get into the car. Meanwhile a loud and angry chorus rose from the blockaded cars in the rear. She stepped on a man's toes with such frequency and effect that the man gave her a seat to save his corns, and after another man had raised and subsequently lowered the window for her she had time to keep the conductor waiting an extraordinary length of time while she explored her pockets for five cents. Presently the conductor put his head into the door and yelled, "Grace Church?" He rang the bell and the car came to a full stop. The woman rose slowly and went carefully to the rear of the car. Here she pushed her way, facing north, to the platform, placed both hands on the rail, gazed pleasantly through her glasses, and said:

"Well, that is what I call a very pretty church. I have often heard tell—"

"Oh, have you?" said the conductor, in a cold and Boston-like voice. "Perhaps you would like to stand here and look at it a little while longer."

"No," said the impervious woman, pleasantly, "I only wanted to see it. Tell me when you come to Bleecker street, will you please?"

The conductor rang his bell, the seventeen men hung on in various ways, and the ample one returned to her seat. A small man had taken it. She tapped him on the shoulder with her fan; he rose without a word, and she sank down in his place. Again the conductor put his head in the door, and this time he yelled with a mighty force, "Bleecker street!" With a face that was the picture of pleasant anticipation, the stout passenger wended her way to the rear platform again, and gazed benignly about.

"Which is the bank?" she asked slowly.

"There!" yelled the conductor, pointing with his right hand.

"Is that the bank that was robbed?"

"It is."

"It is quite a large bank, isn't it?"

The conductor said in a hollow and passionate voice that it was. Then he recovered himself, removed his hat politely, and said:

"Madam, will you be kind enough to take the next car after this, please? We don't go any further. No checks are needed, as we transfer the passengers here every day." With an agreeable smile the stout lady stepped to the ground, and turned toward the following car. The conductor rang the bell briskly, the seventeen men jumped for their places on the rear platform, and the car escaped down Broadway.

Burdette on Hens.

Young hens lay more than old ones. This is because the giddy young things have not yet learned their value. In a few years they just know how to stand around on a strike when eggs are $1.75 a dozen, and then rush out and work double time when eggs are so common the tramps won't eat them.

Women as Bee Keepers.

Bee-keeping recommends itself to women because it is an out-door employment. It cannot be denied that our daughters are confined too much indoors; this leads to physical enervation—loss of strength, of health, and of beauty.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

REMARKS ABOUT THE EXTREMITIES.

Discoveries of a Scientist and His Recommendations—Bed-Room Ventilation—Gum Arabic—Niagara Falls.

The odor of pure perspiration is not unpleasant, as may be proved in clean and healthy babes. When, however, the other eliminating organs—those that strain the waste matter from the blood—do not duly perform their function, their work is attempted by the skin. Then a disagreeable odor is generally given to the perspiration. Even in these cases, the odor is produced mainly after the perspiration has been absorbed by the clothing.

This last fact is generally true of the bad odor which is associated with the excessive perspiration of the feet of some people. Dr. George Thin, of England, has been investigating the matter, and has communicated the results of his experiments to the Royal Society.

The perspiration of the body is generally slightly acid. That in the soles of the stockings and boots he found to be alkaline. In this there is a rapid development of a class of bacteria (microscopic vegetations), characterized by a fetid smell (*bacterium fœtidum*). The fluid in the soles of the stockings and of the boots examined by the doctor was found to teem with them. Thus the odor is supposed in some cases to be due, not directly to the perspiration as it comes from the feet, but to its subsequent putrefaction.

The afflicted will be glad to learn that this odor can be wholly destroyed by boracic acid—the acid of boron. The stockings should be changed twice a day. When taken off, they should be placed for some hours in a jar containing a solution of the acid. They are again fit for use after drying.

To prevent the odor from getting into the boots, cork soles should be worn, and placed at night in the jar and dried the next day. Washing the tender and sore parts of the feet with the acid will relieve the accompanying feeling of heat and pain.

Bed-Room Ventilation.

If two persons are to occupy a bedroom during a night, let them step on weighing scales as they retire, and then again in the morning, and they will find their actual weight is at least a pound less in the morning. Frequently there will be a loss of two or more pounds, and the average loss throughout the year will be more than one pound; that is, during the night, there is a loss of a pound of matter, which has gone off from their bodies, partly through the lungs and partly through the pores of the skin. The escaped material is carbonic acid and decayed animal materials, or poisonous animal exhalations. This is diffused through the air and in part absorbed by the bedclothes. If a single ounce of wood or cotton be burned in the room, it will so completely saturate the air with smoke that one can hardly breathe, though there can only be an ounce of foreign matter in the air. If an ounce be burned every half hour during the night, the air will be kept continually saturated with the smoke, unless there be an open door or window for it to escape. Now, the sixteen ounces of smoke thus formed is far less poisonous than the sixteen ounces of exhalation from the lungs and bodies of the two persons who have lost a pound in weight during the eight hours of sleeping; for while the dry smoke is mainly taken into the lungs, the damp odors from the body are absorbed into the lungs and into the pores of the whole body. Need more be said to show the importance of having bed-rooms well-ventilated, and thoroughly airing the sheets, coverlets and mattrasses in the morning before packing them in the form of a newly-laid bed?

To Make Hanging Baskets.

A. G. Lewis, in an exchange, says: For years I have made very beautiful hanging baskets in the following way:

"I take a stick as thick as my wrist and 18 inches long. To the stick I fasten a handle 4 inches from each end of the stick. I use very strong wire for the handle. When the handle is secure I commence rolling and tying moss around the stick until I get it entirely covered, of a nice shape, and about 8 inches thick, slightly tapering off at both ends. Then I secure to it old roots. That being done, I finish by adding one or two layers more of moss. The plants I prefer are begonias, of the Rex varieties. Those who have the means of cultivating orchids would find the above a very successful way for most of their varieties, not only on account of the success in growing and blooming them, but the advantage in using the baskets in decorating the house, as they can be hung say for an evening, in a bay window or such situation as would be deemed best."

The Source of Gum Arabic.

There is perhaps no gum so universally used as "gum arabic," as it is called in commerce; which name is incorrect, however, because only an exceedingly small portion comes from Arabia. All the genera of the acacia exude this very useful gum, which tree is diffused over all the hotter regions of the globe. Its employment dates back to the earliest dawn of history, and the Egyptians exported it nearly 4,000 years ago, as can be learned from their hieroglyphic writings. Arabian M. D's employed it as a medicinal agent, and it was also known in Greece.

The Age of Niagara Falls.

The age of Niagara Falls has been under the consideration of scientists for many years. Mr. Bakewell, an eminent English geologist, gave personal attention to the problem as early as 1830, and, from everything he could learn at that time, estimated that the falls had receded about 130 feet in the forty years preceding. He recurred to the problem again in 1840, and 1851 and 1855, and was each time confirmed in the belief that the apex of the horseshoe fall was receding on an average, three feet a year. On the other hand, Sir Charles Lyell, upon his first visit in 1842, conceived that at the utmost the rate could not be more than one foot a year, which would give us 35,000 years as the minimum time. But it appears the result of the recent survey is to confirm the estimate of Mr. Bakewell, thus bringing the period down to about 7,000 years.

London's Meat Trade.

The extent of the dead meat trade of London is becoming enormous. The total weight of the deliveries last year exceeded that of any previous one and amounted to 220,873 tons of 2,240 lbs. each. Of this the united kingdom furnished 179,600 tons America, including Canada, 27,071 tons, and Australia and New Zealand, 11,128 tons. It is of interest to the American trade to know that while its consignments had but slightly exceeded those of the previous year, the weight of Australian and New Zealand meat showed the large increase of 138 1-4 per cent on that of the year 1883.

Humor, Pathos and Sentiment.

MABEL'S HAIR.

Pass the butter gently, Mabel,
Shove it lightly through the air,
In the corner of the dish, love,
You will find a nut-brown hair.
What fond mem'ries it awakens
Of the days are we were wed,
When upon my fine coat collar
Oft was laid your little head.
Longingly I stroked those tresses
In the happy days gone by;
Now I strike them every meal time
In the butter or the pie.

THE BAD BOY'S FRIEND.

Grandma is old and wrinkled and gray,
The bloom of her beauty has faded away,
But the words of affection still fall from her tongue.
And her heart is as warm as when she was young.
She's kind to the young and it makes her heart glad
To shield the bad boy from the wrath of his dad.
Ah! let him be grateful to her while he may,
He'll lose a warm friend when she passes away.

—Utica Observer.

HE BAKED.

Up to her chamber window
A slight wire trellis grows,
And up this Romeo's ladder
Clambers a bold white rose.
To her scarlet lips she holds him,
And kisses him many a time,
Ah, me! It was he that won her,
Because he dared to climb.

DOLL INDUSTRY OF GERMANY.

A Toy Article that Cannot be Made at a Profit in America.

It requires almost consummate skill to make these toys. Each workman has models at home, and buys materials for manufacture. The skeleton is constructed out of lime and plaster-of-Paris, and the eyes, nose, mouth and ears cut with a knife. The figure being ready, it is dipped in hot wax and dried. It then goes to the hair-dresser for a wig, and finally to the work girls to be dressed. The money value of the doll depends upon its casting of wax; the thinly-coated ones usually crack in cold weather. The wax was formerly produced through the agency of the bee, but a substitute is beginning to be found in ozocerite, or wax made from the residue of petroleum.

China dolls are more exclusively the product of the factory. After being modeled by hand, they are baked in a great oven for a week. During this time the utmost care and watchfulness are required. The tenders are never permitted to sleep. A draught of air will produce disastrous results. A single oven contains five thousand dolls, and thirty ovens are often full at once in one factory. At the end of the week the dolls come out in all conditions. About one in five is perfect. After baking, the dolls are painted and glazed. The imperfect ones are separated by themselves and sold to "fairs" and "cheap John" concerns, which dispose of them to people who infest such places. One German factory has been running about 130 years, and has produced 1,600,000,000 dolls. Some of the manufacturers are enormously rich. All attempts at manufacturing dolls in this country have failed, owing to the cheap labor abroad. Congress, however, levies 35 per cent. duty on these toys (which make women of our girls), in expectation of future manufacture here.

Babies Insured.

I saw a young man of my acquaintance emerge from a house in a crowded tenement section of New York, writes the correspondent of the Albany Argus. I was surprised, and asked what he was doing there.

"Oh, my employment now brings me here every day," he replied. "In fact, I spend most of my time in this district."

"And what is your business?" I inquired.

"Insurance."

"Life or fire?"

"Well, neither. To tell you the truth, I got rather hard up a little while ago and went into the baby insurance business. I'm doing right well, too, though it's hard work to collect the premiums from these poor people. We insure the funeral expenses of infants in case they die.

"As soon as there is a baby born in one of these tenements I go in and offer to insure it for a few cents a week. That is to say, we agree to provide the funeral facilities if the child dies within a year. The style of the thing depends on the amount of premium money paid. Some insure for a plain coffin and one carriage; others for a handsome casket and half a dozen vehicles. It is a great comfort to these poor parents to know that, no matter what may happen to baby, it will have decent burial."

"But the city authorities always bury the poor free of charge," I remarked. "Why do these folks buy what they can get for nothing?"

"Bless you," responded my friend, "you don't know them. They've got as much pride in this matter as you have. They consider it an everlasting disgrace to a family if any member of it is buried in the Potter's Field. Their neighbors would never let them hear the last of it."

Mr. Dukes' Explanation.

It was at a big August meeting in Wake Co., N. C., and there were acres of darkeys present. The "Crossing of the Red Sea" was the subject of the discourse, and the Rev. Mr. Dukes, a 'mancipated minister, was treating it in the most frigid manner. He had just closed by saying, "Moses an' de chil'un of Israel crossed ober de Red Sea on de ice, but when Faro an' his lumberin' big chariots come 'long, dey broke frue de ice an' dey was all drownded," when a young man from town arose and said:

"Brer Dukes, will you 'low me to ax you a question?"

"Sartinly; what is it?"

"Well, Brer Dukes I's bin studdin' geografy, an' geografy teaches me dat de Red Sea am in de tropicks, an' dat dere aint no ice in de tropicks. What I want to ax is dis: Whar dat ice cum from whar Moses crossed ober on?"

Brer Dukes cleared his throat, mopped his brow, hesitated a moment and replied:

"Well, I's glad you ax dat question. It gives me an opportunity to 'splain. My dear young brer, you musn't think caus' you war' store close an' bin to skool dat you know everything. Dis thing I'm preachin' 'bout took place long time ago, 'for dere was any geografys an' 'fore dere was any tropics."

A Sad Commentary.

Fair Maiden—"Father, I have to tell you that I have accepted Mr. Ignoramus, and that we are to be married in the spring. Now I would like you to give your consent."

Irate Father—"Give my consent to you marrying such an idiot as he? No, never! Why, he hasn't brains enough to make sufficient money to buy suspender buttons."

Fair Maiden—"But, father, in his profession it does not require any brains."

Irate Father—"What is his profession?"

Fair Maiden—"He is a member of the State Legislature."—*Philadelphia Call.*

CULTIVATING CELERY.

Growing the Plants—Raising the Crop—Wintering.

For those who wish to raise but a small quantity of celery for home use, it is frequently cheaper to buy the plants than to raise them, as they can be had of market gardeners who are expert in raising them, an operation requiring some experience.

The soil best adapted to celery is a black muck, well drained, but with a water stratum a few feet below the surface. The soil and water should be free from the excess of iron, as this is thought to produce rust. This is the character of the soil in the celery district of Kalamazoo, Mich., a district which ships its celery to all parts of the United States, even to California and Texas. Such a soil is not absolutely indispensable to success, however, as we see excellent crops annually produced on a heavy, white-oak clay, which has been brought into a high state of tilth and fertility by constant working and heavy manuring.

With a soil in such a condition as this nothing is necessary further than to set the plants six or eight inches apart, in rows four feet apart, keep the ground clean and loose until the plants are a foot to sixteen inches high, when the handling process is begun by drawing the earth up to and pressing it around the plants, this operation to be repeated as the celery grows.

Celery plants may be set out at any time, up to the first of August, or still later in southern latitudes. During July is the preferable season for most regions north of the Ohio. If planted then, the "handling" will begin in September, and by October the crop will be ready to blanch, which is done by heaping the earth up around the plants to their tops. If the crop is only wanted for winter use, however, this banking may be omitted, the plants being taken up in November and stored in trenches by setting them upright and covering with a foot or more of leaves or litter. Or they may be stored in boxes in the cellar, placing a little earth or sand in the bottom of the box or barrel and packing in the celery upright.

If the soil has not been heavily manured previously, it may be well to plow out trenches about four feet apart, spread in these a few inches of well-rotted manure, throw the earth back with the plow, smooth with the harrow, and plant over the manure. When a heavy crop is desired this extra labor will pay, and the Dutch celery growers of the Kalamazoo district practice it on their rich soil. They, however, expect to raise two crops a year.

Celery loves water, and an abundant supply of this is even more important than manure. There are many spots of low land, bordering small streams, which might be easily irrigated by damming the streams. On such spots celery growing might be made very profitable.

Imitation Ivory.

Imitation ivory is made of various substances, but the common potato seems about the most unlikely thing from which to manufacture it. The "murphy" has to be put through a rather elaborate chemical process. When it is completed, it is said to be of a creamy white color, hard, durable and elastic. Furthermore, it can be easily colored while still in the pulpy state. Celluloid is one of the most perfect imitations, and at the same time, it is about as inflammable as gunpowder. There ought to be a law forbidding the manufacture of children's toys from this dangerous substance. I once had a ball of celluloid which was seemingly as hard as marble. But by just touching a lighted match to its polished surface, it burst into flame which could only be extinguished by plunging it into water. Nice material this, for little girls' bracelets and necklaces! I never wore any celluloid collars and cuffs after that experiment. Small wonder, though, that it catches fire so easily, when you come to consider that it is made of gun-cotton and camphor gum.

The Evolution of Cooking.

"Erastus," said Mrs. Smith as she poured the coffee, "do you believe in evolution?"

"Certainly, my dear."

"And is the process of evolution toward perfection?"

"Always, my dear, but why do you ask?"

"Because I was looking through that box of old family diaries yesterday and I found that your father said your mother wasn't as good a cook as his mother, and your grandfather on your father's side said his wife wasn't as good a cook as his mother; your great-grandfather on your father's side said——"

"But, my dear, did I ever say your cooking was not as good as my mother's?"

"Yes, you did, and now, Erastus, you've got to admit one of two things. Either your pet evolution theory is no good or you, nor your father, nor your grandfather, nor your great-grandfather knew good cooking from the side of sole-leather."

Marriages in Brittany.

The Bretons of Penze and the adjoining parishes have, according to one of the French papers, a Michaelmas custom which renders them quite independent of the musical and terpsichorean aids to matrimony found so useful in Vienna. On Michaelmas Day all the young women in the district who desire to enter the married state assemble on a particular bridge, tricked out in all their finery, and take their seats on the parapet. The eligible young men from Penze and the neighboring parishes presently make their appearance on the scene. They scan the features of the seated damsels; and when at length a swain has fixed his choice on a particular nymph, he approaches her and offers her his hand to help her to the ground. If she accepts his hand for this particular service she accepts it for life. The parents are never very far off on these occasions, and if they raise no objection, the young couple shake hands and the wedding soon follows.

Eggs.

There is no such thing, says an authority, as keeping eggs *fresh* for a twelfth month. Even with a low temperature and a dry atmosphere, eggs, like meat, will keep fresh but a short time; but they may be kept in a tolerable state of preservation by packing them in some dry, clean substance which excludes the atmospheric air, and at the same time prevents abrupt changes of temperature. Fine, clean sand will do this; so will sifted coal ashes, and, better than all, fine ground land-plaster, or the calcined plaster of Paris of the masons. If eggs are gathered the day they are laid, handled carefully so the yolks are not broken, and are packed in dry, clean vessels holding ten to twenty dozen each, in sand, ashes, or plaster, each egg separate from every other, *small end down*, and set away in a cool place, they will keep fairly well from May to Christmas.

PITH AND POINT.

It is said there are only about half a dozen wooden houses in London.

There were forty-five different kinds of pie at a dinner given recently in Greeley, Col.

A new rifle, capable of discharging three bullets at the same moment, has been made in France.

Well preserved sharks' teeth have been taken from an artesian well 1,200 feet deep at Bainbridge, Ga.

Drunkards, according to reports, constitute more than half the entire number of subjects now in Paris insane asylums.

Thousands of gallons of milk are now sent from Scotland to Liverpool and Manchester, and there sold for 6d per gallon.

The little girls of South Macon, Ga., have organized a sewing society to make garments for the poor children of that town.

Six heads of cabbage was the price received by an attorney in Imlay City, Mich., for his services in trying a case in a justice court recently.

Stored air under pressure in a glass-works in Paris has been made to successfully supersede glass-blowing by the mouth, except in a few cases.

Writing will look like silver, it is stated, if the ink is composed of mucilage water intermixed with one ounce of fine pewter and two ounces of mercury.

It is not generally known that Great Britain buys her postal card supply from Germany, the last order given the successful bidder being 150,000,000 cards.

A curfew bell at Stockton, Cal., is rung every evening a few minutes after nine o'clock, at which time all children must go home or become liable to arrest.

Henry County, Georgia, annually spends between $50,000 and $75,000, it is estimated, for fertilizers, or about one-fourth of the aggregate value of all the property in the county.

It costs $125,000 each year to maintain the reading room of the British Museum. There are over 100 employes, eighty-two of whom are engaged in taking out and replacing books.

By a provision in the laws of the Republic of Mexico it is said that all persons not Mexicans are prohibited from owning an estate in Mexico within twenty leagues of the boundary line.

The machinery for the manufacture of paper flour barrels is said to be perfected and in satisfactory working order. It is claimed that paper barrels will soon be substituted for wooden in many of the leading mills of this country.

Some person has calculated that to manufacture the 950,000 sheets of paper annually required for the supply of the world, 490 days medium flow of water down the river Thames would be needed.

Although there is a constant stream of invalids to the Arkansas Hot Springs, many of whom get no relief and die, yet 25,000 persons are said to have been cured there within the past ten years, and who were given up by the doctors.

A grocer at Providence, R. I., sold an article on credit but forgot who was the purchaser. He sent the bill to six different customers in the hope of finding the delinquent, four of whom paid the bill, which they did not owe, without question.

The Island of Jersey, the home of the famous breed of cattle bearing that name, contains only 29,000 acres, and yet it supports about 60,000 people and 2,000 head of cattle. The average rent of the farms is about $45 per acre.

Within the last ten years nine golden weddings have been celebrated in Castleton, Vt., and all but one of the individuals are now living. Most of them are between eighty and ninety years of age

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - JULY 31, 1885

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, the eminent Jewish philanthropist, "a Hebrew of the Hebrews," as he was called, died in London, on Tuesday last at the great age of one hundred years and nine months. He was a native of Leghorn, Italy, and came to London when he was quite young.

GEN. GRANT'S death leaves no living ex-President who was elected to the office. It is true that Rutherford B. Hayes, of Fremont, Ohio, is sometimes called ex-President, but there is no one in this country who can count beyond the number three who don't know that he was never elected.

On Tuesday last the President "suspended" seventeen Republican postmasters, all in a row. "Now by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on," and Republican office holders are being compelled to swallow a dose of the same medicine that Republicans everywhere when in power are so fond of prescribing for Democrats, whenever one is found in possession of an office.

BISHOP SHARP, who is a director of the Union Pacific Railway, Bishop H. B. Clawson, double son-in-law of Brigham Young, and Henry Dinwoody were arrested at Salt Lake City last week for unlawful cohabitation. They all plead not guilty, which means that the Mormon Church is still united against the laws, and will fight them to the bitter end.

THERE is a strong flavor of hypocrisy in the platform of the late Republican State Convention deprecating the failure of the Congressional apportionment bill, and at the same time nominating Quay for State Treasurer, who does not deny that he used his influence to bring about its defeat in the lower branch of the Legislature, in which the grand old party had more than two-thirds of the members.

HENRY W. PALMER, of Wilkesbarre, who was Gov. Hoyt's Attorney General, recently delivered a temperance address before a large audience in that city, in which he said that the Catholic Church was doing more for the cause of of temperance than all the other Christian churches put together. Its priests were educating the people up to the principles of true manhood. In the Scranton diocese alone there were six thousand Father Matthew men.

AT a banquet recently given in London, Mr. Phelps, the American Minister lately sent to England, in speaking of Queen Victoria alluded to her as "our Queen as well as yours." It was often charged that James Russell Lowell, the predecessor of Phelps at the Court of St. James, was more of an Englishman than an American, but he never indulged in language so disgustingly offensive to the people of this country as that of Phelps on the occasion referred to.

IT was the intention of the President to leave Washington to-morrow for the mountains in the northern part of New York, but the death of General Grant has caused him to postpone his visit until after the funeral, which will take place on to-morrow week. He will be absent from Washington until the early part of September, and surely no President by a close and constant devotion to the arduous duties of his office ever earned a better right to take a brief vacation.

A GOOD story is told about a Kentucky Congressman's handsome daughter who recently visited Washington. Upon the occasion of a White House reception she went up to President Cleveland and said: "I'll bet a horse you don't know who I am." The President was equal to the occasion: "No," said he, "I don't know who you are, but I'll bet a horse you are from Kentucky." "Shake," said the young lady, and she has been on good terms with the President ever since.

MICHAEL DAVITT, the Irish patriot, in declining to be a candidate for a seat in Parliament, which, in the event of his election, would compel him to take the oath of allegiance to the Queen, says: "I have determined that I will never sit in an English Parliament. Fifteen years ago I was sentenced in the name of the Queen to a term of servitude which is now expiring. I cannot perform an act which would compel me to seal my forgiveness and forgetfulness of all this personal wrong and inhumanity by invoking God's name as testimony of loyalty and devotion to the power that inflicted this wrong."

JOSEPH K. BOGERT, editor of the Wilkesbarre *Union Leader*, was appointed postmaster at that city by the President last week. The removal of Mr. Bogert's Republican predecessor before the expiration of his commission, is said to be the first instance of the kind in Pennsylvania. Judging, however, from the large number of removals, or "suspensions," as they are called, made last week in several other States by Mr. Cleveland, it is safe to infer, or at least to hope, that the fate of the suspended postmaster at Wilkesbarre will soon be the common lot of every other Republican postmaster in the State whose appointment is vested in the President.

THERE is no hostile feeling among the great mass of the people North and South. There are some politicians in one end of the country and the other whose stock and trade is a pretended condition of inflammation. Their "loyalty" will never be repressed until they find that they can no longer trade upon it. No better proof of the profound good will of the South could be required than the sincere and eloquent expressions of grief that come from every State south of Mason and Dixon's line touching the death of General Grant. No son of their own blood and nativity would have gone to his grave more deeply mourned for.

ALTHOUGH the late Republican Legislature refused to pass the necessary legislation prohibiting railroad discrimination, the question, like Banquo's ghost, "will not down," but forced itself again to the surface at the recent Republican State Convention, at which M. S. Quay, who represents corporate power and rapacity, was nominated for State Treasurer. At that convention State Senator Emery, who is an oil producer and has suffered with others engaged in the same business from railroad discrimination in transporting oil to the eastern markets, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Pennsylvania demand the prompt and complete enforcement of the Constitutional provisions prohibiting railroad discrimination.

This resolution, when it was read, was referred to the committee on resolutions consisting of fifty, being one from each Senatorial district, and was warmly discussed by several members of the committee, Mr. Emery taking the lead in favor of its adoption. He told the committee that the Republican party could no longer dodge the question—that the wisdom of the Constitutional Convention had embodied an anti-discrimination clause in the Constitution, and that the question must be met and not cowardly evaded. Magee, the Pittsburg boss, was a member of the committee, and, in the interest of railroad robbery and oppression, opposed it. The resolution was voted down in the committee; only *eleven* members having the courage to vote in the affirmative. An anti-discrimination resolution found no resting place in the platform adopted by the convention and the Republican party has thus placed itself distinctly on record on this most important subject. It was eminently proper that a convention which ignored the plain provisions of the Constitution against the discrimination practised by the railroads of the State, by which the people are annually swindled out of millions of dollars, should nominate Quay, who has always been the unscrupulous advocate of monopoly and legislative jobbery at Harrisburg. The question of freight discrimination, which has been practically lost sight of by the Legislature since the adoption of the new Constitution, is destined to play an important part in the future politics of the State, and in the end to teach the monopolists that, after all, the people of Pennsylvania have some rights which they may be compelled to respect.

THE tone of the Southern editorials in relation to Grant's death indicates an almost entire absence of bitterness, commenting very kindly on his generous conduct at the time of Lee's surrender and his firm adhesion to the terms given to Lee, notwithstanding President Johnson wanted them violated and to have Lee and his chiefs arrested.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

The *Tribune* is mistaken. It was not Andrew Johnson who wanted the generous terms accorded by Grant to Lee and his soldiers when the latter surrendered at Appomattox, violated and to have Lee and his chiefs arrested. That dirty project was the conception of Edwin M. Stanton, the then Secretary of War, and Grant, who was then absent from Washington, being informed of Stanton's purpose, sent him a dispatch in which he informed him very plainly that he had paroled Lee and his men on certain conditions, and that as long as they complied with them any arrest or interference by Stanton would be at his peril, in as much as he (Grant) did not propose to submit to anything of the kind. Grant covered himself with immortal honor by the generous terms he granted to Lee at the surrender. Lee always appreciated Grant's kindness to to him and his soldiers and often spoke of it, and the Southern people have never forgotten it.

THE following letter was conveyed by the Adjutant General of the army, Richard C. Drum, from President Cleveland to Mrs. Grant in relation to the selection of the place of burial and direction of the funeral ceremonies of her late husband. The letter does great credit to Mr. Cleveland:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1885.

MY DEAR MADAME: Obeying the dictates of my personal feelings, and in accord with what I am sure is the universal sentiment of his fellow countrymen toward your late husband, I am solicitous that every tribute of respect and affection should be duly rendered, and with constant consideration of your wishes on the subject.

Adjutant General Richard C. Drum is charged with the delivery of this note, and will receive and convey to me any intimation of the wishes of yourself or your children in respect to the selection of a place of burial, the conduct of the funeral ceremonies, and the part which may be borne by those charged with the administration of the Government.

With sincere condolence, your friend and servant, GROVER CLEVELAND.

Mrs. U. S. Grant, Mt. McGregor, N. Y.

GENERAL GRANT'S family has decided that he shall be buried in Riverside Park, in the city of New York. A great many leading papers outside of that city, as well as hundreds of Grant's warm personal friends object to the locality selected for his final resting place, but as Mrs. Grant has determined it all efforts to induce her to change her decision will doubtless prove unavailing. Gen. Grant's body, which was embalmed immediately after his death, will be taken from Mt. McGregor on next Tuesday to Albany, where it will lie in state in the Governor's room at the Capitol until noon of Wednesday. It will then be taken to New York, where it will lie in state until the following Saturday, to-morrow week, when the funeral services will take place in Riverside Park. The military preparations for the occasion are under the supervision of General Hancock.

ALTHOUGH the death of Grant was clearly foreshadowed from the fatal nature of the malady with which he was afflicted, it has, nevertheless, caused a feeling of deep and sincere regret throughout the country. We do not deem it necessary to encumber our columns with a detailed account of his military career, on which alone, and not upon his administration of the Government as President, his title to a name in history must rest. He has been a prominent figure before the American people ever since the siege of Fort Donelson, twenty-three years ago, and his history from that time until his death is almost as familiar to the people as household words. His country honored him while living, and will ever cherish the memory of his great services to her now that he is dead.

DEATH OF GENERAL GRANT.

The long struggle of General Grant with the great destroyer ended yesterday morning, and the American people, with one heart, mourn in his death their greatest soldier and their popular idol. For months they have anxiously watched the bulletins that recorded the fatal progress of his disease, and his last days have been cheered and consoled by the universal manifestations of their affection. In this hour of public grief all animosities engendered in the heat of partisan conflict are hushed, all detraction is silenced, and no expressions of sympathy are more sincere than those that fall from the lips of the men who were once in arms against him.

To few men has been allotted so great and memorable a part in the movements of history. His career, though so real and visible in the eyes of his countrymen and cotemporaries, has all the glamour of romance. Withrawn from his chosen profession early in life to the obscurest private condition, he resumed it when the country had need of his services. By his extraordinary merit he rose through successive steps, each marked by great achievement, to the command of the American armies in one of the most stupendous conflicts the world has ever witnessed. History records the ascent of obscure peasants to the throne of the Roman Empire, but that was in the corruption and decay of Roman greatness, when merit was rare and competition feeble. Grant made himself the foremost soldier in America in the lusty prime and vigor of the Republic, when every upward step was a battle.

It has been said that only two things can reach the top of a pyramid, the eagle and the reptile. Grant was the eagle who rose to his place without apparent effort, and he kept it. His command of vast armies in the presence of an enemy was as easy to him as was his drilling of a regiment of raw militia in the beginning of his career. Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, Chattanooga and the campaigns on the Potomac are monuments of his military fame. If he was sustained by the arms and resources of a great nation, he was opposed by a foe whose prowess enhanced the splendor of his victories. His magnanimity and clemency in the day of final success mitigated to his enemies the humiliation of defeat, and to the love and admiration in which he was held by the victors was united the gratitude of the vanquished.

As he lies cold and beyond the reach of flattery or blame it may be affirmed of him that no citizen of America ever enjoyed a greater degree of popularity. As a proof of the veneration in which Marcus Aurelius was held it was observed that there was not a dwelling, however humble, in the vast Roman Empire that did not contain some picture or memorial of him. Though no point of resemblance is sought here, the same may be said of the popularity of General Grant. There is not a woodchopper's cabin on the Aristook, a farm house in the far West, or a negro hut on the Brazos, in which some portrait, or battle scene, or other memento of the people's idol, is not preserved. General Grant's popularity is not wholly due to military deeds, which always command so large a measure of admiration and applause, but he has come to be regarded as the embodiment of the American spirit. In his strong traits of personal character—his indomitable will; his obstinacy, amounting in some of its manifestations to stolidity; his stoical endurance, revealed so touchingly in a new form in the agony of his disease; his simplicity and freedom from cant—are found the elements of his popularity. The people admired in him the high qualities which they flattered themselves with possessing. They condoned in him the faults they knew they owned. But if he possessed some of the faults that are common to human nature, his greatness is his own.

This is not the occasion to dwell on the faults and mistakes that clouded his public career, or the misfortunes that embittered his latter days. History, which deals impartially with men and their works, will not hide nor extenuate his failings in delineating his character and recording his achievements. In this hour of public lamentatation and sorrow criticism is abashed. The errors of Grant will be buried in the coffin with him by his cotemporaries and witnesses, while the memory of his great virtues and patriotic services will remain enshrined in the hearts of generations of Americans as long as the Republic shall endure.—*Philad'a Record, July 24.*

TO THE cattle barons who for many years have been utilizing the grazing lands of the Indian Territory, the proclamation issued by President Cleveland will appear like a section of the Day of Judgement. This proclamation declares that all agreements for leases of Cheyenne and Araphoe lands are void and of no effect, and warns the persons claiming to hold such leases to depart from the Territory within forty days, taking with them their cattle, horses and all other property. There is nothing in the history of the present Administration to warrant a belief that this positive order is meaningless or insincere. It has been issued in earnest and must be obeyed. However powerful and lawless may have been the cattle grazers who have enjoyed the usufruct of Indian territory, they will be compelled to seek other fields for the prosecution of their business. The Indian lands belong to the Government, and have been set apart for the use of the tribes. No authority exists among any tribe to lease its reservation, or any part of it. When the land is no longer required by the Indian will revert again to the Government. These plain propositions have been entirely lost sight of by the cattle kings, and millions of acres of the grazing land of Indian Territory are now held at a nominal rental by cattle companies, both native and foreign. The Standard Oil Company through its agents has over 3,000,000 acres leased. The fraudulent holdings of three Kansas firms aggregate over 7,000,000 acres, and there are a multitude of interlopers of lesser degree. In all these cases the rental has been nominal—2 cents per acre per year being a fair average. Naturally, the profits have been enormous; and the corruption fund for securing favorable decisions in the courts and at Washington on leases made with the Indians has been correspondingly large. But the proclamation issued yesterday puts an end to the roseate and halcyon period of cattle-baron dominance. The intention at Washington plainly is that those who raise cattle shall obey the laws no less than those who raise corn. The hue and cry against this determination will be great, but it will hardly prevail.—*Philad'a Record.*

The Reputation of a Standard Article

Is seldom injured by surreptitious rivalry. Imitators of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have not only lost money by attempting underhand competition with it, but have actually contributed to enhance the estimation in which the genuine medicine is held. The public at large has for many years been acquainted with the ear marks that distinguish the real from the spurious, and cannot be persuaded that other articles sold in a somewhat similar guise are equally good. Fever and ague, constipation, dyspepsia and liver complaint are not curable, by cheap local bitters, eye openers and tonics, but the fact is too well proven and too generally known to admit of conscientious dispute, that for these and other maladies the great household medicine is a safe and thorough remedy.—Not only in the United States, but in Mexico, South America and the West Indies, its merits are widely recognized and its reputation too firmly established to be shaken.

my22,'85-1yr.

A DEATH BED STATEMENT.

THE TEXT OF A LETTER WRITTEN BY GEN. GRANT TO DR. DOUGLASS.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 26.

Dr. Douglass has made public the following remarkable document, which was written by General Grant in Dr. Douglass's presence on Thursday, July 2:

"I ask you not to show this to anyone, unless the physicians you consult with, until the end. Particularly, I want it kept from my family. If known to one man the papers will get it and they (the family) will see it. It would only distress them almost beyond endurance to know it, and, by reflex, would distress me. I have not changed my mind materially since I wrote you before in the same strain. Now, however, I know that I gain strength some days, but when I do go back it is beyond where I started to improve. I think the chances are very decidely in favor of your being able to keep me alive until the change of weather towards winter. Of course, there are contingencies that might arise at any time that might carry me off very suddenly. The most probable of those is choking. Under the circumstances 'life is not worth the living.' I am very thankful [for thankful, glad was written, but scratched out and thankful substituted] to have been spared this long, because it has enabled me to practically complete the the work in which I take so much interest. I cannot stir up strength enough to review it and make additions and subtractions that would suggest themselves to me and are not likely to suggest themselves to anyone else. Under the above circumstances, I will be happiest the most pain I can avoid. If there is to be any extraordinary cure, such as some people believe there is to be, it will develop itself. I would say, therefore, to you and your colleagues, ts make me as comfortablr as you can. If it is within God's providence that I should go now I am ready to obey his call without a murmur. I should prefer going now to enduring my present suffering for a single day without hope of recovery. As I have stated, I am thankful for the providential extension of my time to enable me to continue my work. I am further thankful, and in a much greater degree thankful, because it has enabled me to see for myself the happy harmony which so suddenly sprung up between those engaged but a few short years ago in deadly conflict. It has been an inestimable blessing to me to hear the kind expression towards me in person from all parts of the country, from people of all nationalities, of all religions and of no religion, of Confederate and of National troops alike, of soldiers' organizations, of mechanical, scientific, religious and other societies, embracing almost every citizen in the land. They have brought joy to my heart, if they have not effected a cure. So to you and your colleagues I acknowledge my indebtedness for having brought me through the valley of the shadow of death to enable me to witness these things. U. S. GRANT.

MT. MCGREGOR, N. Y., July 2, 1885.

GEN. GRANT'S LAST HOURS.—MT. MCGREGOR, July 23.—With one last weary opening and closing of the eyes and a little gasp so faint that it was but a gentle sigh, Gen. Grant expired this morning as peacefull and painlessly as a tired child might fall asleep. Death could hardly come to any man freer from terror than it came to him. All who were nearest to him were at his side, his hand was fast clasped in that of his faithful wife, his daughter looked over her mother's shoulder into his face, and his brow was gently pressed by the hand of his oldest son, who, through all the painful months of the illness, has been so devotedly at the sufferer,s side. His three physicians stood a little back from the family group. The devoted Harrison stood dejectedly by the door, and Henry, the nurse, sat in a distant corner, his labors over. The little grandchildren had not been called and were fast asleep in their beds.

It was eight minutes past 8 by the clock. Not a leaf stirred on the trees in the warm morning air without, and there was not a cloud in the sky. A splash of red mid-summer sunlight came in through the open window, and had been falling fall upon a portrait of kindly-faced Lincoln which hung on the wall just over the head of the bed and beside a portrait of the dying man himself, and it was just as the last of this light crept off the frame of the picture to the wall that the General ceased to breathe.

At that moment Dr. Newman arrived. He had been hastily summoned, and arrived only after all was over. It was Dr. Shrady who first spoke. Seeing that the fluttering breath had ceased to come, he bent his head and said, "At last." Dr. Douglass, haggard and worn with anxiety, murmured, "All is over." There was a silence for several moments, broken occasionally by a subdued sob as the family bent their heads with handkerchiefs to their eyes. There were no excessive demonstrations of grief. The event had been so long hanging over the heads of all as inevitable that its advent was calmly received. None who had witnessed the dead man's long agony could wish to see it hopelessly prolonged.

Of them all none was calmer than Mrs. Grant, though it was feared she would be the most prostrated. She wept but little, and soon raised her head, and, escorted by Dr. Newman, walked away from the bedside to the sofa. The physicians and the family crept from the room one by one, each of the family first kissing the dead man's face.

Queer reading would be the history

of names. We cannot, however go into the subject now, except so far as to say that Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" was called by that name, in an informal fashion, long before the Doctor dreamed of advertising it for public use. Speaking of it he would say to his patients, "This is my favorite remedy for all troubles of the blood," &c., and its success was so great that he finally spelled the name with capitalletters.

Mistaken for Consumption.

We have known persons to doctor for years for consumption, all to no effect. Though they had a cough, felt pains in the lungs, were depressed, weak, with many other symtoms tending to that disease, yet there was no structural unsoundness of the lungs. These symtoms were all the painful offsprings of a torpid and diseased liver. We could fill a volume with testimoniats of thousands so affected, who were permanently cured by taking Simmons Liver Regulator.

MR. CLEVELAND has already filled 450 of the 2,232 Presidential postoffices, and 3,500 of the 51,000 fourth-class postoffices, and most of the Internal Revenue Collectorships. There are two remarks to be made on this showing. The Democratic critics of the Administration have no well founded cause for complaint, especially when it is remembered that they have been clogging the wheels of public business, much as a countless swarm of hungry grasshoppers would stop a railroad train. And the Democrats and Republicans who have been making such a fuss about the Mugwumps, the former accusing them of captious criticism of Democratic appointees, the latter asserting that they were disgusted with Mr. Cleveland, may be reminded that the Independents and Reformers have not found fault with more than one out of 1,000 of his appointments.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Charles Stevens, of Lancaster, severed his winpipe with a razor on Monday and will die. It was his second attempt at suicide.

Sick headache? Piles, constipation, billous headache and dyspepsia, are all speedily cured by Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy.

—A battle in which 1,000 men were killed has just taken place between the revolutionists and government troops in the United States of Columbia. The government troops were worsted.

—A clerk who levanted to Canada from Sedalia, Mo., with his employer's funds, has returned, and restored $900¢, saying that he would sooner go to the penitentiary than live in the Dominion.

—A remarkable bedstead made to order by a Milwaukee furniture firm is twenty-four feet wide, and has nine compartments, each intended to hold one of the purchaser's children.

—The glass factory and other buildings of Doyle & Co., Pittsburg were consumed by fire early Wednesday morning. The loss is placed at $50,000 with an insurance of less than half that sum.

—John Dailey, a piano player in Lewis's pavilion, at Coney Island, while holding a cigarette in his mouth for Max Florence, a Mexican sharpshooter, to shoot at, was shot in the temple and probably fatally injured.

—"The ladies especially go into ecstasies over Parker's Hair Balsam," writes J. H. Decker, druggist, Findly, Ohio. "They say it is the most elegant dressing they ever used." Stops falling hair, restores color, promotes growth.

—The amount due General Grant as an officer on the retired list of the army, which will be sent to Mrs. Grant by the Treasury Department, is a little less than one month's pay, there being no authority to allow pay beyond the actual date of his decease.

—Miss Laura Braden, Treasurer of the Washington & Waynesburg Railroad, in this State, is the only female railroad official in the country. She is young and handsome and presides over the pay car with dignity and nerve.

—The African elephant will be extinct in another hundred years, unless a stop is put to the indiscriminate massacre now going on. So says Josef Menges, the great importer of African wild beasts, and probably the most eminent authority on such subjects.

—John Skae, who died recently in San Francisco, within the space of two years was able to sign his checkfor $10,000.000 and was locked up in default of $5 bail. He began life with nothing, became suddenly rich, and died without a cent.

"Facts are stubborn things" and sufferers from chills and fever generally find their complaint a very stubborn fact, until they commence the use of Ayer's Ague Cure. That medicine eradicates the noxious poison from the system, and invarably cures even the worst cases.

—William Vanner, aged fifty, an alderman of Wilkesbarre, is in jail there upon complaint of Mrs. Martha Simmons, whose daughter Letitia, aged fourteen, he married and deserted, charged with bigamy, in that he has six living wives, and Lucy Buckler, one of his wives, is in jail on a like charge.

—Young Kuhn, who was graduated first in his class at West Point a few weeks ago, had a triumph reception on his return to Leavenworth. His father is a poor blacksmith of that place, and he got his appointment to a cadetship by winning a competitive examination.

—Last Monday was the nineteenth anniversary of the completion of the Atlantic cable, and from that day to the present there has not been one moment's interruption of telegraphic communication, some of the cables being always in working order.

—Agent Davidson, of the Mormon church of Utah, passed through Washington on Monday, en route to Jackson and DeKalb counties, Alabama, where he expects to purchase sufficient territory for the settlement of 300 Europeans who have joined the church and are soon to arrive in the United States.

—At Suwanee, Georgia on Monday, on the Richmond and Danville railroad a ditch train ran over a cow, throwing one car from the track. In the car were fifteen negro train hands and six bars of iron. The car turned on its side and the iron fell upon the negroes, killing seven and wounding three more. The track has been cleared.

—Intelligence has been received from West Africa that the king of Dahomey with many of his followers has made a raid on the villages under French protection near Porto Novo. His troops indulged in wholesale massacres of the inhabitants and burned all their dwellings. One thousand youths and women were taken prisoners and carried back into Dahomey to be eaten by captors.

—On Wednesday last, near Edinan Station, on the Pittsburg & Western railroad, the clothing of a lady named Zinchow was set on fire by an explosion of coal oil which she was carelessly using. She ran to her husband, who was employed in a field near by, and threw her arms around his neck. His clothing was set on fire and he also inhaled the flames. Both died in agony on Thursday.

—An Ohio pork raiser states that he has tested the feeding of cooked and uncooked food for hogs, and also ground and unground food. He claims that a bushel of corn fed on the cob will produce nine pounds of pork, while an equal quantity ground and fed raw will make twelve pounds. A bushel of corn boiled male thirteen and a half pounds of pork, and a bushel of cooked meal made sixteen and a half pounds.

—Robert Kerr, of Minneapolis, was arrested on Friday on the Inter-colonial express going east by Detective Kehoe, of Chicago. Kerr was asked to grant a few minutes' conversation and the two entered the postal car. Kehoe rushed out of the car immediately afterwards exclaiming that Kerr had attempted to shoot him. Upon investigation Kerr was found lying dead in the car. Kehoe was arrested and brought here with the corpse.

—Rev. Michael J. Brennan, assistant pastor of St. Peter's Catholic church, Baltimore, at the corner of Hollins and Poppleton streets, died suddenly on Sunday afternoon in the priests' house attached to the church. He celebrated Mass twice during the morning and two hours before his death baptized an infant. Overwork and prostration by the heat caused his death. He was thirty-five years old and very active in church work.

—A. Hamilton, late Deputy postmaster at McGregor, Texas, who defaulted and fled to Mexico, was arrested on Sunday at Cleburne, Texas, by Inspector Dice. The amount of Hamilton's defalcations was about $1,400. Some time ago, when his crime was discovered, he was placed under arrest by a former inspector, but was allowed to "go up town and get the money from his safe." He failed to return, however, and went to Mexico.

—Another match has been arranged between John L. Sullivan and Dominick McCaffrey, to take place in Cincinnati some time during the first week in September. "Billy" O'Brien, the business manager for McCaffrey, was in Philadelphia on Monday on the way to Chicago, where he is to meet George Campbell, of Cincinnati, who will make the arrangements for the coming encounter. O'Brien said: "Yes, this time it is a sure go. I saw Sullivan in Boston on Saturday and the match is positively determined on. It will be subject to the same coddition under which they were to box here in April last—four rounds, Marquis of Queensbury rules."

—Fire last evening at the works of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company on the Deleware River, at Philadelphia, caused a loss of $400,000. The buildings wer destroyed, together with several million pounds of crude sulphuric acid; muriatic acid and five hundred tons ready for shipment. There is an insurance of about $175,000.

—A box was shipped by express from Black River Falls to Chicago on Saturday night. The messenger became suspicious of the contents and telegraphed to the authorities here. On the arrival of the train the box was opened and inside was found a man armed with a 38-calibre revolver, a billy, a razor, bottle of chloroform and a bunch of cord. He refuses to give his name. The box was shipped to Sidney L. Barnard, Chicago. Two more persons, supposed to be confederates, were arrested here and all three are in jail. It is supposed that they had planned to rob the mail and express car. Nothing is known here regarding the identity of the men.

Narrow Escape.

* * * ROCHESTER, June. 1, 1882. "Ten Years ago I was attacked with the most Intense and deathly pains in my back and —*Kidneys*

"Extending to the end of my toes and to my brain!

"Which made me delirious!

"From agony!!!

"It took three men to hold me on my bed at times!

"The Doctors tried in vain to relieve me, but to no purpose.

Morphine and other opiates!

"Had no effect!

"After two months I was given up to die!!!!

"When my wife

heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased by brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for the pain.

The second dose eased me so much that I slept two hours, something I had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work as hard as any man could, for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute and painful rheumatism all through my system that ever was known.

"I called the doctors again, and after several weeks they left me a cripple on crutches for life, as they said. I met a friend and told him my case, and he said Hop Bitters had cured him and would cure me. I pooked at him, but he was so earnest I was induced to use them again.

In less than four weeks I threw away my crutches and went to work lightly and kept on using the bitters for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for six years since.

It has also cured my wife, who had been sick for years; and has kept her and my children well and healthy with from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these bitters are used.

J. J. BERK, Ex-Supervisor.

"That poor Invalid wife, Sister Mother, "Or daughter!!!!

"Can be made the picture of health!

"with a few bottles of Hop Bitters!

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS — THE BEST TONIC.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—other medicines do.

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

An Efficient Remedy

In all cases of **Bronchial and Pulmonary Affections** is AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. As such it is recognized and prescribed by the medical profession, and in many thousands of families, for the past forty years, it has been regarded as an invaluable household remedy. It is a prepration that only requires to be taken in very small quantities, and a few doses of it administered in the early stages of a **cold or cough** will effect a speedy cure, and may, very possibly, save life. There is no doubt whatever that

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has preserved the lives of great numbers of persons, by arresting the development of **Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pulmonary Consumption,** and by the cure of those dangerous maladies. It should be kept ready for use in every family where there are children, as it is a medicine far superior to all others in the treatment of **Croup,** the alleviation of **Whooping Cough,** and the cure of **Colds and Influenza,** ailments peculiarly incidental to childhood and youth. Prompitude in dealing with all diseases of this class is of the utmost importance. The loss of a single day may, in many cases, entail fatal consequences. Do not waste precious time in experimenting with medicines of doubtful efficacy, while the malady is constantly gaining a deeper hold, but take at once the speediest and most certain to cure,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

DR. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD. CURES ULCERS, ERYSIPELAS, SCROFULA, DEBILITY, CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SORE EYES, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, SALT RHEUM, MERCURIAL DISEASES, AND IN SHORT, IS THE BEST SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. TRY IT, AND BE CONVINCED. IT IS A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION, COMPOUNDED FROM THE FINEST ROOTS, HERBS AND LEAVES WHICH NATURE HAS PROVIDED FOR THE ILLS OF MAN. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. EVERYWHERE.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS, CURE LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION, SICK-HEADACHES, FEVER AND AGUE, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS 25 CENTS PER BOX. R. E. SELLERS & Co. PROP'S. PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM the popular favorite for dressing the hair. Restoring the color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1. sizes at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC

The Best Cough Cure you can use

and the best known preventive of Consumption. PARKER'S TONIC kept in a house is a sentinel to keep sickness out. Used discreetly it keeps the blood pure and the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys in working order. Coughs and Colds vanish before it. It builds up the health.

If you suffer from Debility, Skin Eruptions, Cough, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Kidney, Urinary or Female Complaints, or any disorder of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Blood or Nerves, don't wait till you are sick in bed, but use PARKER'S TONIC to-day; it will give you new life and vigor.

HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Large saving buying $1 size.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

The powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of the low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., NEW YORK.

MALARIAL POISON.

The principal cause of nearly all sickness at this time of the year has its origin in a disordered Liver, which, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue. A gentleman writing from South America says: "I have used your Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect, both as a prevention and cure for Malarial fevers on the Isthmus of Panama."

TAKE

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR,

A Purely Vegetable Medicine.

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

FOR

MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, COLIC, RESTLESSNESS, MENTAL DEPRESSION, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, NAUSEA, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, &c

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

It is given with safety, and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia.

Sold by all Druggists.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

T. W. DICK,

AGENT FOR THE

OLD HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.

COMMENCED BUSINESS

1794.

Ebensburg, July 31, 1882.

ENCOURAGE

HOME INDUSTRY.

The attention of buyers is respectfully invited to my large stock of

ELEGANT FURNITURE,

— CONSISTING OF —

Parlor and Chamber Suits, WARDROBES, SIDEBOARDS, Centre, Extension and Breakfast Tables, CHAIRS, CUPBOARDS, SINKS, BED SPRING MATTRESSES,

and in fact nearly everything pertaining to the Furniture business. Also, any goods in that line manufactured in the United States sold at the lowest catalogue prices.

Upholstering, Repairing and Painting

of all kind of Furniture, Chairs, Lounges, &c. promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Warerooms on 38 High street, opposite the Congregational church. Please call and examine goods whether you wish to purchase or not.

C. B. CRESSWELL.

Ebensburg, April 18, 1884.-1y.

NOT DEAD YET

VALLIE LUTTRINGER,

MANUFACTURER OF

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

AND TIN ROOFING,

Respectully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.

☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.

TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.

Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER.

Ebensburg, April 18, 1883-tf.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?

Among the many symptoms of Dyspepsia or Indigestion the most prominent are: Variable appetite; faint, gnawing feeling at pit of the stomach, with unsatisfied craving for food; heartburn, feeling of weight and wind in the stomach, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, low spirits, general prostration, headache, and constipation. There is no form of disease more prevalent than Dyspepsia, and none so peculiar to the high-living and rapid-eating American people. Alcohol and tobacco produce Dyspepsia; also, bad air, rapid eating, etc. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS will cure the worst case, by regulating the bowels and toning up the digestive organs. Sold everywhere.

PALMS Business COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Offers facilities not to be found elsewhere. Young men thoroughly qualified for Positions in from 8 to 4 months. Course of study thorough and practical, and included every transaction that will occur in any kind of business. Positions for graduates. Life Scholarship only $60.00. Write for circular.

1794. 1883.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

THE CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN

That attained a standard of excellence which admits of no superior.

It contains every improvement that inventive genius, skill and money can produce.

OUR AIM IS TO EXCEL.

EVERY ORGAN WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

These excellent Organs are celebrated for volume, quality of tone, quick response, variety of combination, artistic design, beauty in finish, perfect

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY. . . . JULY 31, 1885.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

. . . There and the Other Place.

—Dog days.

—Watermelons go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Summer visitors are about half a crop.

—Fine fresh groceries go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Ex-Assistant Postmaster-General Malloy is at Cresson and very ill.

—Fine watermelons go to the Sugar Bowl.

—The oats crop this year is said to be a good.

—The artesian well at the Sister's house in Carrolltown is completed with an abundance of water at a depth of 127 feet.

—As well expect life without air, as health without pure blood. Cleanse the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

—Lemuel Shaffer, the tailor, will be at the Mountain House, Ebensburg, Monday and Tuesday, the third and fourth.

—Dr. Acher Hunt's Remedy will cure diseases of the back or loins, female diseases, urinary obstruction and kidney diseases

—Millions of grasshoppers are at work on the grass, corn and potatoes in the vicinity of Hyndsdale, Somerset county.

—On Tuesday last a young woman in Johnstown gave a young man a cowhiding in the magistrates' office.

—Mr. Goddard Driggs, of Lexington, Ky., and Mr. John Driggs and Miss Cynthia Driggs, of Auburn, N. Y., are visiting their brother, L. J. Driggs, of this place.

—The mule which Andrew Shank, of Cherry township, Indiana county, was riding a few days ago, reared and fell over upon him, killing him within 48 hours.

—Mr. George M. Riddle, who has been some time past in Philadelphia, returned home in the East ward on Wednesday.

—On Tuesday night burglars broke into the station house at Wilmore, and went through several trunks in the baggage room. The amount of plunder carried off was small.

—Miss May Henderson, formerly of this place but now of Greensburg, was on a visit to her family at Latrobe last week and while chopping the end of her thumb was attempting to cut a piece of wood.

—The heirs of James Hines, executor of William McDonough, deceased, will sell a large lot of personal property at the late residence of Mr. McDonough, on Tuesday, the 25th of August.

—The car works in Huntingdon will probably be sold at Sheriff's sale on the 11th of September next, the stockholders having directed the trustee, to issue the proper writs.

—Mr. Adam Jacoby, who was brought from Pittsburg to the almshouse some time ago, by the institution on Sunday last and his wife were taken to Johnstown for trial on Monday.

—The Cresson and Coalport railroad contract was paid some $15,000 to their workmen last week. Steps are being taken to compel payment of indebtedness incurred by contractor W. P. Van Ake last summer.

—Two boys were rowing a boat in the mill dam, in Indiana county on Sunday, one of them named McCullough fell and before assistance arrived he was drowned. His body was recovered.

—An infant found by Mrs. Handcuff on the pump near the head of Plane Six was recently brought to the almshouse and afterwards adopted by a Woodvale family, on Sunday last.

—The Pittsburg and Southwestern, a narrow gauge road extending twenty miles south of Pittsburg, has been abandoned and the track torn up, leaving a large mineral and agricultural district without means of transportation.

—Farming in Indiana they do things now on an extensive plan. Since there is no whiskey to throw in twenty-five cents a gallon to buy their beer by the keg. They have all profits, each investor getting his shares for his quarter.

—Dealers everywhere using and recommending Parker's tonic because they have learned from experience that it speedily removes despondency, pain or indigestion, weakness in the back or kidneys, and troubles peculiar to the sex.

—Mr. Bart. McCabe, the capable and genial conductor on the Ebensburg and Cresson railroad, is off to the sea-shore enjoying his accustomed summer furlough. During his absence Mr. Michael McCann, who is no stranger to the throttle and running the machine, will fill his place.

—A man named John Peterson, residing on Franklin street, Geneva, who was engaged in painting the interior of a locomotive in the round house at that place on Wednesday, was found dead at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Death was caused by the excessive heat.

—John Hall, of Elder township is at present picking berries and killing rattlesnakes. He wears a pair of pants with fifty patches, which is not very remarkable for the fact that the patches are in the first pants that he wore in Europe over 1800.

—Rattlesnakes are said to be very plenty in the neighborhood of Elder township. Andrew and David Lantzy recently killed a monster measuring four and one half feet in length and six inches in circumference, which Anna killed one about the middle of June.

—Recently Mr. George Gregg, of Upper Yoder township, while walking in the garden of Purgatory, in Oliver township, discovered a snake rolled up in the window of the basement of his residence. He procured a pipe in the roll and when he attempted to pull it out something slapped the pipe in his hand. The blind was unrolled and a rattlesnake twenty-six inches in length, was found on the floor. It was then killed.

—Edward L. Davis is constantly receiving additions to his large and varied assortment of boots and shoes, and among the latest and serviceable ladies' shoe is a full line at the price of $1.75 and, also an, other grades. Call and examine his stock of ladies' boots and shoes, and gents' and children's shoes when in need of anything in his line, as his prices are the lowest.

—Mrs. Miller, a resident of Franklin township, Cambria county, was found lying dead in the cellar of her residence on Sunday last. She had evidently been dead for some hours. The lady had been to the cellar in the morning attending to her duties and afterward eaten a hearty dinner. She was last seen by members of her family apparently in perfect health. Her death is ascribed to heart disease.

—The fifteenth annual session of the Pennsylvania State Dental society began on Tuesday at Cresson Springs. About seventy delegates, including four ladies, answered to the roll call. The meeting was addressed by the President, Dr. George W. Meadville, after which Dr. W. B. Atoona, delivered a feeling address welcoming visitors within the bounds of the city. Pennsylvania Dental association Dr. Gerhart responded in behalf of the visitors.

—The annual address by President Elliott was an able paper, and was listened to with close attention. The remainder of the session was devoted to the transaction of business and the discussion of matters relating to the interests of the profession. The meeting closed on Thursday afternoon over the Bells Gap railroad.

—The will of the late Father Gibbs, has been filed for probate in Pittsburg. He leaves his real estate to St. Mary's church and all his claims on the church as pastor. His ready money is given to the charitable institutions of the diocese, not including the churches. St. Mary's church is given $1,000 in trust, the interest of which is to be devoted to the celebration of low mass for ten years for the benefit of his soul. Bishops Mullen, of Erie, and Tuigg, of Pittsburg, are appointed executors.

—People from Cambria county visiting Philadelphia should stop at the American House, on Chestnut street, opposite Independence Hall. The house is in a good location in the city and all its accommodations and appointments are first-class. Its proprietor, Mr. James D. McClelland, formerly of the Logan House, Altoona, is acquainted with a good many of our citizens and its chief clerk, Mr. R. H. Thompson, is well-known to every body in this locality, and when people from the mountain bang their hats in the American, Doc makes them feel at home. Try it!

—While the Pennsylvania station in Harrisburg was crowded with people late on Friday afternoon suddenly a warning shout was heard and a runaway train from the North, having on board the 13th Regiment of the National Guard, came dashing into the depot at a terrific rate of speed, knocking a baggage car, just crossing a switch, out of its way and crashing into the rear second section of the day express east, then about ready to start. The engine of the runaway train was thrown from the track and slightly damaged, and the platforms of the cars were wrecked by the sudden stoppage. The express train was sent forward 200 feet by concussion and the rear Pullman coach somewhat damaged. No one was injured though there were hundreds of people within a few feet of the track. The accident was occasioned by the failure of the airbrake to work, the engineer thus losing control of the train.

—On Thursday night of last week shortly after fast line east had passed Greensburg, Mr. M. J. Shannon, a newspaper writer and printer was picked up near the station. He was moaning pitiously and an examination revealed the fact that he was badly hurt. He was removed to a hotel near by and a surgeon called in when it was found necessary to amputate his left leg and left hand. He did not, however, recover after the operation and sank so rapidly that he died on Thursday evening. He had evidently been intoxicated, and while walking on the track was struck by the fast line. He was a brother of Judge Shannon of Pittsburg. He was a good printer and writer and was well known throughout the Western part of the State. He was in Ebensburg about a month ago, and not finding work went to Cherry-tree where he had at one time worked and, we believe was the founder of the *Record* at that place.

—When the fast line east reached Altoona on Tuesday morning, an officer in obedience to a telegram from Dayton, O., arrested a young man and a 14-year-old girl who accompanied him. The telegram upon which the arrests were made charged the young man with kidnapping Minnie Linton, of Canton, and was signed T. Linton.

The young man said his name was Harry Linton, and Minnie was his sister. Their mother is dead, and the father is vicious, keeps bad company, and has been cruel to Minnie. Harry and an older sistgr reside in Woodbury, Conn., where their guardian, Mr. E. Bishop, also lives. The young man went to Canton last week, and after satisfying himself of the brutality of his father determined to take his sister to Woodbury. A second telegram from Canton instructed the authorities to let the young couple go, and they left for the East on the day express.

—From the St. Joseph, Mo., Sunday *Herald* of the 19th inst., we clip the following which, as it relates to a one time resident of Cambria county will be of interest to her many friends in the neighborhoods of the Summit and Loretto, where Mrs. Martha Ivory at one time lived. We understand that Mrs Ivory is at present very low, having been confined to her room for nearly twenty years: "By permission of Rt. Rev. Bishop Hogan yesterday morning mass was celebrated at the home of Mrs. M. A. Conrad, Ninth and Roubivoux streets, being the eighty third anniversary of her mother, Mrs Martha Ivory, who is also mother of Miss Agnes Ivory, Mrs. O. M. Smith and Capt. W. W. Ivory. Father Ignatius of the cathedral officiated. All the near relations of Mrs. Ivory, except one son, John, who lives in California, were present. They with a few old friends, Mrs. Shehan, Mrs. Clark and Prof. Philips, after the service, sat down to an elegant breakfast. Many nice presents of fruits and flowers were given Mrs. Ivory and a beautiful basket from Sister Teresa of the convent."

DROWNED NEAR JOHNSTOWN.—The Johnstown *Tribune* says: Shortly after 12 o'clock Sunday Albert Thomas, a colored man, aged about 20 years, was drowned in the Stoneycreek river at what is known as the "Rocks," near Grubbtown. He and 15 other colored men had repaired to the "Rocks" to take a swim. All the members of the party, except himself, had swam across the river. He hesitated, saying to Mr. Alex. Bogus, who was one of the crowd, that he was not a good swimmer and was afraid to undertake to swim across. Scarcely, however, had his companions reached the other shore before he was seen to plunge into the river. He struggled from the start, but seemed to be making headway across the stream until he had covered more than half the distance, when he disappeared from sight. Bogus and several others of the crowd entered the river and swam toward him to render assistance. He reappeared above the water and struggled desperately, but in a moment he was lost to sight again. Just as Bogus got near the point where he sank he reappeared a second time, but before Bogus could grasp him he again sank and did not rise. The body was recovered yesterday morning. No inquest was held as such a proceeding was not thought to be necessary.

A Wonderful Discovery.

Consumptives and all, who suffer from any affection of the Throat and Lungs, can find a certain cure in Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. Thousands of permanent cures verify the truth of this statement. No medicine can show such a record of wonderful cures. Thousands of once hopeless sufferers now gratefully proclaim they owe their lives to this New Discovery. It will cost you nothing to give it a trial. Free Trial Bottles at E. James Drug Store. Large size, $1.00.

There is no use fighting nature. Dr.

Kennedy's Favorite Remedy does nothing of that kind. It does not make the sufferers who trust it worse under the pretense of doing them good. It acts tenderly and in sympathy with what Nature herself is trying to accomplish. Do you have trouble with your digestion, your liver or your kidneys. Does rheumatism pain and rack you? Is your head thick and heavy? It will charm a way these ailments ere you are aware.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by E. James.

Railroad Purchase.

The people all over the State are interested in the competition that will give them cheap freight and the fact that the South Pennsylvania and the Beech Creek railroads, which were being built for that purpose have passed into the hands of the Pennsylvania and which takes away all opposition, will be seen by the following taken from the Philadelphia *Times* of July 21st:

"The deal between the Pennsylvania and the New York Central railroads, by which rates are to be restored and the business of the lines is to be put upon a paying basis, has been practically consummated. The only matters to be settled are some of the minor details, and doubtless they will soon be satisfactorily arranged. The agreement is an alliance between the New York Central and the Pennsylvania offensive and defensive, with all that the term implies. It has a deeper significance than the mere transfer of the Beech Creek and the South Pennsylvania to the Pennsylvania railroad and the control of the West Shore by the New York Central. The negotiations were begun last January. At the time the Pennsylvania offered a guarantee of 1½ per cent. on the money which had then been expended on the construction of the South Pennsylvania. The offer was refused, and the work of building the road continued. If the Pennsylvania had at that time offered the terms which were decided upon at the conference at Merion, last Friday, the company would have saved the perpetual interest on about $2,000,000 at 3 per cent.

"In the transfer of the South Pennsylvania and Beech Creek to the Pennsylvania the minority stockholders are offered the same figures as Mr. Vanderbilt, but they know that Mr. Vanderbilt does not look for his compensation in the price he will receive of his interest in Pennsylvania. They know that he will vastly increase the value of his New York properties by the deal and so can afford to sacrifice in a manner his interests in Pennsylvania. His property has already increased in value many millions of dollars since the fact that the deal was to be made was first made public a few days ago. The alliance between the New York Central and the Pennsylvania is made without consulting the interest of the Reading people at all and the Reading system will ultimately become a mere dependency of the Pennsylvania.

"The alliance also means a bitter war against the Baltimore and Ohio. It means that if the Baltimore and Ohio ever gets to New York, it will be over its own tracks.—Mr. Vanderbilt's interest in the Reading and Jersey Central is sufficient to control the policy of these roads, and they will be controlled in the interest of the alliance. When the money kings of New York and London notified the New York Central and the Pennsylvania that they must stop fighting, a way to stop was soon found. In the last two weeks New York Central stock has gone up thirteen dollars a share. A rumor was current on Third street yesterday that work had been stopped on the Southern Pennsylvania railroad, but could not be traced to any source. Several of the prominent contractors were seen last evening, who said they had no orders to stop work. There is little doubt, however, that such orders will be issued in a short time."

A Grand Opportunity to Visit the Sea-shore at Low Rates.

The excursions to the sea-shore, provided by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, have been so successful and so cordially appreciated by the people of this section that the company has decided to run another to Atlantic City and Cape May, on August 6th. As heretofore the special train will leave Pitteburg at 9.00 A. M. running through to Philadelphia in twelve hours. Passengers after spending the night in the Quaker City may proceed to the shore on any of the numerous trains of the day following. The August temperature of these points is proverbial for its cooling, the torrid heat of the dog-days vanishes before the fresh breezes of the ocean, making life a luxury to the loiterer by the sea.

A ten days' stay on the shore goes further towards bracing up the tired worker than any other mode of recreation, and one must go a long way to find a pleasanter place for his vacation than either of the resorts mentioned. Sport and amusement is plentiful, and time never hangs heavy on one's hands at Atlantic or the cape.

Excursion tickets, good for ten days, to be used going only on special train, but on any regular train returning within the limit, will be sold from stations named and at prices quoted: Pittsburg, Irwin, Greensburg, Uniontown, Connellsville, Latrobe, Blairsville, Indiana, Apollo, Scotdale, and Butler $10; Johnstown $9 25, Creason, $8.50, Altoona $8.00, Tyrone $7.65, Huntingdon $7.10, Cumberland $8.50, Bedford $8.50, Mount Union $6.75, McVeytown $6.50, Lewistown Junction $6.00, Mifflin $5.65, and Newport $5.00.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate were filed in the Recorder's office, this place, for the week ending Wednesday, July 29:

Mary Grady et al. to Owen McCue, Jr., for lot in Millville borough; consideration, $2,300.

William Bennett to B. F. Hinchman, for lot in Woodvale borough; consideration, $2,600.

James M. Gillan et ux. to Bridget Howe, for lot in Johnstown borough; consideration $4,800.

Henry F. Clark to Lemon J. Clark, for lot in Grubbtown borough; consideration, $525.

George Dibert to George Edwards, for two lots in Upper Yoder township; consideration, $125.

Joseph R. Hummel et ux. to P. S. Carpenter, for lot in Stonycreek township; consideration, $60.

Only Fractions of Lives.

How many persons live only a fraction of average human life because they neglect to take the commonest precautions against sickness. It is disease in its maturity that kills, and maturity implies growth. A slight indisposition is usually slighted. They who avail themselves of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters known it to be efficacious in chronic cases of disease, but the process of cure is a far easier one if it is used in early stages of dyspepsia, malarial disease, rheumatism, constipation and liver derangement. Let those who would avoid the peril which even the most potent remedies cannot avert, steer clear of the rock upon which so many constitutions split—an under-appreciation of the danger of neglect. " will not do to omit care and a recourse of medicine when health is affected. If debilitated, or nervous, or dytpeptic take it for granted you are in want of a remedy, use the Bitters.

Out of Sorts.

Many persons complain of not feeling well; and, though not absolutely sick or in pain, are perpetually in a state of discomfort caused by the digestive organs not properly performing their work. To correct the disordered condition of the stomach and restore health, take a half-tablespoonful of Simmons Liver Regulator after each meal. Try this purely vegetable cathartic, tonic alternative and it will convince you that no one can take it and remain long unwell.

FITS.—All fits stopped free of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia Pa.

THREE WEEKS DOWN SOUTH.

Next morning Saturday, we had set apart for attending the "Exposition." Street railroad cars left the city every few moments for the grounds, and steamboats left the Canal street wharf at stated intervals. The distance about five miles by the Mississippi, our direction up the river being northeasterly. We found the Exposition building on the Western front of the river, and in sight of it.

It is on an extended plain containing 245 acres, known as the Upper City Park. I shall not attempt to describe the building—the fact that it covers over one and a half millions of square feet sufficiently speaks its immensity. To say that the whole building outside and inside is grand and imposing is a mere common place—yet my want of architectural knowledge precludes my going into particulars.

I thought too the arrangement of the various productions of the different States could not be more happy. To attempt anything like a particular description would tire, without informing the reader.

Each State was represented by its favorite productions and the number and variety exceeds belief. There was no exhibit in the whole building that excited more favorable comment than that of the Cambria Iron company, and I could not fail to exult in the triumph of machinery and productions so near my own home—as a Pennsylvanian and a citizen of Cambria county.

Outside of this exhibit, I regretted to observe that my own state was not represented in proportion to her mineral and manufacturing wealth, and her five millions of inhabitants had a very meager attendance at the exposition.

Florida excelled in her tropical fruits, and Louisiana in the extent and variety of her agricultural, mechanical and marine productions.

A rare article, obviously the product of feminine industry and skill, was pointed out to my lady companion, somewhat in the character of a crazy quilt. This was an embellished map of Louisiana in needle work. Each parish of the State was given with rare felicity; and each parish was embellished with its chief production. This parish would have the sweet potato in varied needle work of pale, yellow silk,—that would have baled cotton displayed in like manner; a third would exhibit the sugar cane; while the gulf counties had their bayons and lagoons alive with alligators, green turtle, moccasin snakes and other reptiles; all shown in their natural colors. In the Mississippi counties the cotton tree, the cedar and others formed the embellishment. (The State is not divided into counties. What is counties in other States, is called Parishes in Louisiana.)

The intense heat of the day made it a relief when evening approached. It was the most oppressively hot day we experienced during our whole journey. After a luncheon at the Exposition restaurant we sought the return steamboat and reached Canal street about sundown.

This street is the great business street of New Orleans and extends through the city from the steamboat landing. It is the great business centre of New Orleans.

Here we spent the evening till late supper time in shopping. The shops were very showy and tempting—the shopmen exceedingly polite and attentive. But as a general thing the goods were less substantial in fabric, and higher in price than in Eastern cities. This is the English portion of the city as distinguished from the French—tho' in all the business places the French language is spoken when necessary.

TRAVELER.

Council Proceedings.

Council met in regular session. Burgess Barker in the chair. Councilmen present: Evans, Jones, Kitkell, Thompson and Lloyd.

The minutes of last regular meeting and three special meetings were read and approved.

The following bills were read and on motion orders granted:

Bill of P. R. R. freight and drayage	$33 30
" " John Leighty. 1 days work	1 20
" " Dayton Mason, 1 " "	1 25
" " Frank Mason, 2 " "	2 50
" " Orrie Mason, 1 " "	1 25
" " R. R. Tibbot, 4 " " person	4 00
" " John A. Blair, 1 day with team	3 00
" " John J. Evans, 1 day with team	3 25
" " E. J. Bennett, 12 hours with team	3 60
" " V. S. Barker & Bro 18 " "	3 90
" " A. A. Parker, 10 hours with team	3 00
" " R. A. Mavis, 103 hours work	24 55
" " Hershel Davis, 1 day	.50
" " D. M. Chute, 3 hammer handles	.75

On motion of Mr. Evans that the bond of Evan D. Evans in the sum of $500 with Evan C. Evans as surety and the bond of Isaac Evans in the sum of $3,000 with C. T. Roberts and George Huntley as surety be approved and filed. Carried.

Mr. Evans moved that the Burgess be requested to make out and prepare a statement of the receipts and expenditures incident to the production of the water supply for the use of the borough and private consumers for the past five years, and to have the same published in the two newspapers in the borough for the information of the citizens. Agreed to.

On motion, adjourned.

Very Remarkable Discovery.

Mr. Geo. V. Willing, of Manchester, Mich., writes: "My wife has almost been helpless for five years, so helpless that she could not turn over in bed alone. She used two bottles of Electric Bitters, and is so much improved, that she is able now to do her own work.

Electric Bitters will do all that is claimed for them. Hundreds of testimonials attest their great curative powers. Only fifty cents a bottle at E. James.

Out Door Sports.

With the opening of the season of outdoor sports comes the time of trouble for the poor victims of Hay Fever and Rose Cold. For them flowers have no odor, and the summer little or no beauty. To snuff, sneeze and wipe their weeping eyes for three or four successive months,—this is their pitiable portion. There is no help in sea-voyages, there is no help in high mountain air. But there is a positive cure in Ely's Cream Balm. Try it. If you continue to suffer it is because you neglect a remedy as sure as it is cheap and pleasant.

THE MARKETS.

EBENSBURG, July 30, 1885.

Flour, choice family	$5 00 to 6 40
Wheat, white	1 00
Rye	75
Corn	70
Oats	50
Clover seed	7 00
Timothy seed	2 50
Flax seed	1 50
Beans	2 00
Potatoes new	1 00
Butter, ℔	12½
Lard, ℔	12½
Eggs, per doz	12
Onions, per bu	50
Hay, per ton new	12 00

JEFFERSON ACADEMY

Canonsburg, Pa., 20 miles from Pittsburg. For both sexes 10 teachers. Thorough instruction in CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, SCIENTIFIC, NORMAL AND MUSICAL COURSES; also, French, German and MILITARY DRILL. Students prepared for Sophomore year in any college. **Tuition, $10 to $15.** Next term opens Sept. 22d. For catalogue or information, address REV. W. F. BROWN, PRINCIPAL.

July 24, '85-4t.

KANSAS LANDS

In the heart of the great wheat, corn and stock growing section of the State

FOR SALE.

The *Real Estate Reporter*, describing the country and lands for sale, sent free.

Address, A. B. MCCONNELL, Real Estate Agt., Formerly at Salina, Saline Co., Kas. Youngstown, O. } Best Bank References given.

OBITUARY.

SHERRY.—Died, at his residence in Allegheny township, on Thursday, July 23, 1885, Mr. Peter Sherry, aged 81 years and six months.

Mr. Sherry came to this country 53 years ago and settled in Allegheny township, where he resided up to the time of his death. He was esteemed and respected by all who knew him. He was a devout member of the Catholic church and passed away very soon after receiving the last consolations of that church. A wife and five children survive him. At the time of his death he had 44 grand children and 16 great grand-children. His remains were interred in Carrolltown on Sunday.

GAUNTNER.—Died, in Carrolltown, after a lingering illness from consumption on Wednesday, July 29, 1885, Mr. Lawrence Gauntner, aged about 35 years.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of the 1st section of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following be proposed as an amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof.

AMENDMENT.

That section five of article five of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania which reads as follows: "Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand inhabitants it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law; and the General Assembly shall provide for additional judges, as the business of said districts may require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into convenient single districts, or, if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts as the General Assembly may provide. The office of associate judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate districts; but the several associate judges in office when the constitution shall be adopted shall serve for their unexpired terms," be and the same is hereby amended, so as to read as follows: Whenever a county shall contain sixty thousand inhabitants it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and may elect one judge learned in the law, and the General Assembly shall provide for additional districts as the business of said districts may require. Counties not forming separate districts, shall be formed into convenient single districts, as the General Assembly may provide. The office of associate judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate districts and having more than one law judge; every other office of associate judges, who shall not be required to be learned in the law; but the several associate judges in office, when this amendment shall be adopted, shall serve for their unexpired term.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

W. S. STENSON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF valuable real estate.

By virtue of an alias order issuing out of the Orphans' court of Cambria county, to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the premises in Gallitzin borough, in said county on Saturday, the 22nd day of August, A. D., 1885, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, viz.:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Gallitzin borough, in said county of Cambria, fronting seventy-one feet on Main street, adjoining lot of Charles Seibitz on the West, an alley at the back and lot of T. S Troxell, M. D., on the South, having a two storied frame dwelling house, stable and outbuildings all in good repair thereon erected.

The house is large and commodious, having thirteen rooms and is very suitable for a boarding house or for offices.

This property will be sold in one whole piece or in two pieces, as the same may be sold to best advantage. In case of a sale in two pieces, the house and forty-six feet of ground fronting on Main street and extending back the full length of the lot will comprise one piece, and the other piece will consist of twenty-five feet fronting on Main street and extending back along lot of Charles Seibitz, ninety feet to an alley, having the stable thereon erected.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sale and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

R. A. GLASS,
Administratrix of Josiah M. Christy, dec'd.

July 31st, 1885.

Larry Institute AND Union Business College

S. W. Corner Penn Ave. and Sixth St.,

PITTSBURG, PA.

HON. WM. A. HERRON, Pres. of Board of Trustees. J. P. ANDREWS, Sec'y of Board.

The Largest, Most Thorough, Practical and Successful Commercial College in the English Training School in Pennsylvania. 813 Students last year. Elegant Buildings. First-class Equipments. 27 Instructors. 15 Large Halls and Recitation Rooms, occupying an area of over 10,000 Sq Ft.

Copies of the finest piece or Penmanship in the State mailed free with Handbook of School upon application to

HARMON D. WILLIAMS, JAS. CLARK WILLIAMS, A.M. Business Manager. Principal.

Important to Canvassers.

WANTED—Live Canvassers in every county in the United States to sell FOX'S PATENT REVERSIBLE SAD IRON, which combines two Sad Irons, Polisher, Plater, &c., one iron doing the work of an entire set of ordinary irons. Is self-heating by gas or alcohol lamp. **DOES AWAY WITH HOT KITCHENS.** Price moderate. A large and lasting income insured to good canvassers. Address, for circulars, &c., FOX SAD IRON CO., 95 Reade St., N. Y.

FOR SALE!

Will be sold at private sale.

That popular and pleasantly located Summer Hotel known as **"Belmont"** at Ebensburg, Pa. The house is thoroughly furnished and is provided with all the necessary outbuildings, and fifty-three acres of improved land adjoining the borough of Ebensburg. Also one two-horse carriage and one road wagon, all of which will be sold cheap. For particulars call on or address

GEO. A. KINKEAD,
Ebensburg,
Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for advertising in 962 good newspapers sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

AMPUTATION OF THE LEG.

Money is the universal necessity, and none but a cynic or a fool will attempt to despise it. Mr. Abram Ellsworth, of Port Ewen, Ulster County, N. Y., had realized this truth. His disease involved the whole of his thigh bone, and the suffering man looked forward, not without apparent reason, to death as his only deliverer. The family physician refused to amputate the limb, asserting that the operation would kill the patient on the spot. Dr. David KENNEDY, of Rondout, N. Y., who was consulted, held a different opinion and amputated the limb. The Doctor then administered freely his great Blood Specific FAVORITE REMEDY to afford tone and strength to the system and prevent the return of the disease, and Mr. Ellsworth remains to this day in the bloom of health. This gentleman's disease was the offspring of bad blood, and Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY purified the blood and restored to him the power once more to enjoy his life. Are you suffering from any disease traceable to the same cause? Try Favorite Remedy. Your druggist has it. ONE DOLLAR a bottle. Bear in mind the proprietor's name and address: Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

To Keep the Blood Pure is the principal end of inventions and discoveries in medicine. To this object probably no one has contributed more signally than Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., in the production of a medicine which has become famous under the title of the "Favorite Remedy." It removes all impurities of the Blood, regulates the disordered Liver and Kidneys, cures Constipation, Dyspepsia and all diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER.

The great popularity of this preparation, after its test of many years, should be an assurance, even to the most skeptical, that it is really meritorious. Those who have used HALL'S HAIR RENEWER know that it does all that is claimed.

It causes a new growth of hair on bald heads—provided the hair follicles are not dead, which is seldom the case; restores natural color to gray or faded hair; preserves the scalp healthful and clear of dandruff; prevents the hair falling off or changing color; keeps it soft, pliant, lustrous, and causes it to grow long and thick.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER produces its effects by the healthful influence of its vegetable ingredients, which invigorate and rejuvenate. It is not a dye, and is a delightful article for toilet use. Containing no alcohol, it does not evaporate quickly and dry up the natural oil, leaving the hair harsh and brittle, as do other preparations.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS

Colors them brown or black, as desired, and is the best dye, because it is harmless; produces a permanent natural color; and, being a single preparation, is more convenient of application than any other.

PREPARED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Democratic nomination of Sheriff subject to the decision of the Democratic primary elections.

JOSEPH A. GRAY.

Carrolltown, May 8, 1885

FOR SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

JOHN W. WONDERS.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of Poor Director subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

JOHN FERGUSON.

Blacklick Twp., June 11, 1885.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for poor Director subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

JOHN LITZINGER.

Clearfield township, July 24, '85.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE!

In the matter of the account of Abel Lloyd, trustee appointed to sell the real estate of John M. Rager, deceased, under proceedings in partition.

And, now June 10th, 1885, on motion of Alvin Evans, Esq., attorney for accountant, A. V. Barker appointed auditor to ascertain liens against the heirs of said decedent, and other parties interested and to report distribution of the money in the hands of said accountant to and among those legally entitled to receive the same.

Notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in Ebensburg, on Friday, August 7th, 1885, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the purpose of attending to the duties of above appointment when and where all parties interested may attend if they desire to do so.

A. V. BARKER,
Auditor.

Ebensburg, July 17, '85.

BRIDGE LETTING!

The Supervisors of Portage township, Cambria Co., Pa., will receive proposals for building a bridge over south branch of Conemaugh river near Portage, P. O., until Saturday, July 25th, 1885, at 6 o'clock P. M., according to draft and specifications now in possession of supervisors. All proposals must be in accordance with said draft and specifications, which can be examined at any time, by calling on John McDonnell, at Portage, Pa. The bids are for the wood and iron work and materials only, the stone abutments and approaches are built by supervisors. All proposals to be sealed and left with or sent to Francis Mullen, Portage, Pa., on or before the above date. The supervisors reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

FRANCIS MULLEN,
JOHN MCDOUGH,
Supervisors.

Portage, Pa., July 9th, '85.

UNITED STATES SALE OF LAND IN CAMBRIA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Pursuant to Section 3742, Revised Statutes, the undersigned will offer at public auction, on Saturday, September 12, 1885, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on the premises, all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the following described tract or parcel of land in Cambria county, Pennsylvania. Beginning at a sugar tree marked for a corner, thence by land now of Joseph Van Ormer east 5 degrees south 27 perches to a post, thence by same south 7 degrees east 24 perches to a post on line of land of Thomas Powells' estate, thence by land of said Thomas Powells' estate, west 2 degrees south 49¾ perches to a post, thence north 23 degrees east 22 perches to a post, thence north 11 degrees west 65½ perches to a sugar tree, the place of beginning, containing 5 acres more or less, being the same premises conveyed to the United States by William W. Dudley, Trustee, by deed dated July 24, 1884, recorded in said county in Liber 81 folio 781 et seq.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third cash and balance in 6 and 12 months, with interest; or all cash at option of purchaser. Deferred payments to be secured by notes and mortgage on the property.

M'CUE,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

June 12, 1885.-8t.

ELECTION NOTICE!

In pursuance of a resolution of the Council of Ebensburg borough approved July 13th, 1885. Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the usual places of holding municipal and general election in the East and West wards of said borough on Saturday, August 22d, A. D. 1885, between the hours of 7 A. M. and 7 P. M., for the purpose of determining whether the indebtedness of said borough shall be increased to any amount not to exceed seven *per centum* upon the assessed valuation of the taxable property therein. Tickets voted to be labelled on the outside "increase of debt," and to contain on the inside the words "no increase of debt," or "debt may be increased."

Amount of last assessed valuation	129243 00
Amount of existing indebtedness:	
Coupon Bonds	5000 00
Accrued Interest	38 00
	5038 00
Deduct amount of duplicate for year 1885,	
Applicable to the payment of same $1298 77	
Balance due on duplicate of 1883 $ 8 42	
" " " 1884 48 10	
	1355 29
Net amount of bonded indebtedness	$3682 71
Amount of outstanding orders	$50 00
Balance due on dup. of '85 for bor... $4 21	
" " " '84.. " 24 65	
Amt. of " " '85.. " 850 39	
Amount of indebtedness proposed to be incurred	$4000 00
Percentage of assessed valuation. .0323 *per centum*.	

The said indebtedness to be incurred for the purpose of obtaining an additional water supply for the borough and a sufficient quantity of hose.

F. H. HARKER,
Burgess.

Attest:
J. H. DAVIS, Clerk.
Council Chamber, July 13th, 1885. 6t

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that the following account has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas, of Cambria county, Pa., and will be offered for confirmation by said court on Monday, Sept. 7, 1885.

The first and final account of Adam Schettig, assignee of Andrew Eckenrode and William C. Schrath, trading as Eckenrode and Schrath.

H. A. SHOEMAKER,
Prothonotary.

Ebensburg, July 25, 1885.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION!

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, to be held at Ebensburg, on the first Monday of September next, for a borough charter for the village of Summit and adjacent territory, in the township of Washington.

JNO. E. SCANLAN,
Attorney for Petitioners.

July 31, 1885—6t

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cresson Springs company will be held at the Mountain House, Cresson,

FARMERS SHOULD BE ASPIRING.

Are farmers contented? We fear not. They should be. They embrace the largest class of our population and hold the largest amount of real estate, so they particularly attract the attention of the intelligent traveler. We admit that farming is not so alluring as banking, manufacturing, railroading, and the intelligent or ambitious young men are not attracted to the calling so readily, but when business becomes depressed, manufacturing establishments, bankers and merchants are compelled to close their doors, and the mechanic finds but little demand for his labor, then the farmer, with his granary full, and with herds of cattle, and with sheep and swine, should feel contented with a modest income.

Farmers should be thoroughly educated, and in order to do that there must be combination. He should be an intelligent man, understanding the processes of nature. Agriculture is an art and a science, and the discovery of chemistry, geology, and the kindred sciences are changing the entire aspect of the agricultural world.

Chemistry and geology is to the farmer what chemistry and anatomy is to the medical student. The farmer with chemistry and geology before him is enabled to probe into the bowels of mother earth, and into her everlasting hills, and beside her babbling brooks, and deep down where old ocean's embrace congeals countless tracks of the ages, waiting for the hammer and pick of some young man to push aside the rocks and let in the light of our country on the records of the past. The world never offered in any age so much to stir the energy and ambition of the young men as it does to-day.

It is said that the trades and professions are crowded already, and by simply counting poles it looks to be true, but in reality much of it is debris that soon lodges with the driftwood among the willows along the banks of life's busy current, while away out on the bosom, where men do gather and measure strength, there is always room, though it may be closed to the timid and indolent, but always open to the patient and industrious young man.

If we would claim a place in the world's busy life, where honor and emoluments are dispensed, it is but right that the world demand of us that we come with our minds trained to grapple with the living issues of the active age rather than encumbered with the cast off rubbish of the plodding times of our fathers.

Practically the human family is no longer separated, but like a multitude of bees in a hive, each doing its labor within easy call of the rest, and every one neighbor to the whole world. There is something of inspiration in the thought that the man of the future is to act his part in no narrow valley hidden by mountains, nor in the city obscured by the smoke and din of industry, but on the broad theatre of life. Our coming young men may make themselves famous in the presence of millions, and their excellency be recorded in all of the dialects of each, and he who enters the race for the attractive things which this age offers, must himself be, like the athletes in the golden games, trained to use his mind.

Brother farmers, have we no higher ambition for our sons and daughters than to raise them up as hewers of wood and drawers of water? If we have, let us come together with our cooperating powers; and let our highest ambition and our warmest aspirations be to educate them and raise them higher in the scale of intelligence.—*Ex.*

PREACHING AND PRACTICE.—"See here, Mr. Blank, what are you going out to-night for?" asked Mrs. B., with a threatening look.

"Big political meeting to-night!" exclaimed Mr. B., apologetically.

"Political meeting, eh?" echoed Mrs. B. "You have been going to political meetings every night for five weeks, and if it had not been for me you would have worn your boots to bed every time."

"But just think how nice it would be if I should get nominated for something. Think of the loads of money I could rake in, and the nice furniture and new clothes and sealskin sacques and—"

"That will do," interrupted Mrs. B., "I have heard that little story before. You made a speech last night at a ward meeting I see."

"Yes," responded Mr. B., with pardonable pride.

"And I see by the two or three notices of it in the papers that the burden of your remarks was 'the office should seek the man, and not the man the office.' Now you just take off that overcoat; sit right down, and if any office comes along and knocks, I will let it in."

He sat.

LOOKING UP THE OWNER.—"Hello, old man," said a gentleman on Whitehall street, stopping a negro in front of a shoe store. "What have you got in that bundle?"

"Pa'r shoes, sar, dat I jist got in de store dar."

"Did the proprietor know you got them?"

"G'long way from yar boss; watcher mean by enstin' such 'marks at a po nigger? In co's the gentleman kowed hit."

"Well, I don't think he did," answered the white man, "and as I am the owner of the store, I reckon I'd better hand you over to the police."

The negro grew pale and huskily said, "No, yer, for a fac', boss?"

"I am; and now tell me what I am to understand by such actions."

"Sniffin' sar, 'cept I been waitin' for yer an' bein' as yer were so long a comin' I concluded ter go out an' look yer up. What's dey wuth?"

LOSING his head: Fenderson has been taking a flyer or two in the stock market lately. He is naturally quite elated and his friends fear that he will lose his head. Fogg, however, maliciously suggests that losing his head would be the best thing that ever happened to Fenderson.

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THE WEEKLY POST

Under a Democratic National Administration.

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THE PITTSBURG WEEKLY POST

congratulates its Democratic readers on the dawn of a new year, under conditions that have not existed for a quarter of a century—

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring out the false, ring in the true."

Cleveland and Hendricks have been elected. After the fourth of March there will be a Democratic administration at Washington, with great opportunities for the progress, prosperity and advancement of the country.

As THE POST has labored unceasingly for twenty-five years for these glorious results, so it will extend to the new administration a hearty greeting and a cordial support in the re-establishment of principles and policies vital to the public welfare, by reforming abuses, righting wrongs and asserting the supremacy of the Democratic faith. We are on the threshold of important events and great changes. To a Democrat who aided in Cleveland's election, the future is full of interest and hope.

THE WEEKLY POST will aim to keep fully abreast of the times in everything relating to the incoming administration. Its policy at home and abroad will be conservative, generous, fair, supported or candidly and kindly criticised. No year in the history of this journal promises to be so replete with matters of interest to Democrats as the one which, we are almost sure, will see the meeting of Congress, the declaration of the Presidential vote, the inauguration, the new Cabinet, the changes in the public service, the opening up of the books, all are of great concern. THE WEEKLY POST will furnish the earliest intelligence, with judicious comment from the old Democratic standpoint. Democrats will be happier if they know more than a quarter of a century of defeat impaired its energies.

The session of the Legislature, with a Reform Governor opposed by a Republican majority, promises to be fruitful of important issues and exciting incident. The coming session of Congress will be even more interesting in its broader field.

In all its varied departments, THE WEEKLY POST will aim, at excellence and reliability. Its literary, miscellaneous, news and local departments will be maintained in their utmost efficiency, while its market reports will be prepared with greater care and precision than ever before and made absolutely reliable.

Now the time for Democrats everywhere to take hold, cement and strengthen the party and to choose representatives, by extending the circulation of its only journal published in the interest of the defensive—we are done with aggressive—the party to-day stands for a majority of the American people, and in a few weeks it will be called on to administer the affairs of Government. Truth is mighty and has prevailed.

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Physicians' Testimony.

A. W. Brown, M.D., of Providence, R. I., says: "I have used HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY in my practice for the past sixteen years, and cheerfully recommend it as being a *safe* and *reliable* remedy."

Another prominent doctor of Providence says that "I am frequently urged to use other preparations as substitutes for HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY. I find on trying them that they are worthless in comparison to it."

An Old Lady.

"My mother, 70 years old, has chronic kidney complaint and dropsy. Nothing has ever helped her like HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY. She has received great benefit from 8 bottles and we think it will cure her."—W. W. Sunderland, Builder, Danbury, Conn.

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Rev. Anthony Atwood, of Philadelphia, says:—"HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY has cured my wife of Dropsy in its worst form. All say that it is a miracle."

General Chase.

General Chase of Rhode Island says: "I always keep HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY in my house. Taken in small doses occasionally at night, it prevents headache, and regulates the kidneys, stomach and other organs." 10

"Disease soon shaken, by HUNT'S REMEDY taken."

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CONSUMPTION.

HOT WEATHER DIET.

Summer menus are much more difficult to arrange than others, as our system demand cooling viands. There is nothing more acceptable than cold meats, such as cold roast lamb, cold roast squabs and chickens, and among cold vegetables, cold asparagus. These, if neatly arranged on the dishes and prettily garnished, if with nothing other than a few fruit blossoms, will please the eye and more easily tempt the palate. Salads are most acceptable. A liberal diet of fresh, thoroughly ripe fruit is of the highest importance to most of us, but care must be exercised not too eat too heartily of it at any one meal. Vast quantities of liquids should be avoided when fruit has been eaten.

One should have a good sized ice box, capable of holding a good supply of ice. It should be so arranged that milk, butter, etc., are separated from meats and vegetables. When huddled together they lose their identity, so far as their individual flavors are concerned, and become tainted with the flavor of one another. This is particularly true of milk and butter, which rapidly absorb impure or obnoxious flavors. Cleanliness is no where more important than in the ice box, which should be scrubbed at least twice a week.

Milk is a very important diet, but should be used in moderation or it is liable to produce ill effects. Drink it in small mouthfuls and rest a moment between them. Dyspeptic persons are advised to beat the milk a few moments before drinking. This treatment breaks the butter globules and renders digestion easier. We strongly recommend skimmed milk and fresh buttermilk as summer drinks instead of ice water. The ice water dyspepsia, a common malady during the summer months, may be entirely relieved by using small quantities of freshly churned buttermilk accompanied by what is known as a moderate dry diet.

Breakfast should not be a heavy meal, and hot food should be used in moderation. Hot tea and coffee liberally partaken of prevent one from feeling comfortable all day. Radishes ice cold, oatmeal, crackers and milk, a dainty slice of cold lamb, fresh fruit and cold asparagus present a breakfast menu that maks hot weather a luxury.

SMALL VS. LARGE FARMS.—Our own notion is that small farms, well cultivated, are almost invariably the most profitable; and hence, we firmly believe (what has so often been asserted) that if may a farmer would sell half or two-thirds of the acres he now occupies, and poorly tills and manages, and devote his entire time and energies to the cultivation of the remainder, he would derive far more profit from his labor and investment, with much less vexation of spirit. The fact is, as some one truly asserts, we have too many farmers who are "land poor"—who have so much land that they cannot make a living. Paradoxical as this may seem, it applies truthfully to many a naturally fertile and productive locality. When such farmers have learned that it is not economy to own more land than they can till in the most profitable manner, so that it will pay for the money expended in keeping it free from weeds taxes, and other incumbrances, they will have solved the problem of ease in practical rural life. The happiest and thriftiest farmers we have ever known have lived on farms of ten to one hundred acres, every foot of which was made to count. On the other hand, the farmer who has so many broad acres that he cannot walk over them daily—where rods of fence corners are never cultivated or otherwise utilized—lives a life of anxiety and worry. Instead of working like slaves and living in a miserly manner to "run a big farm," or purchase all the land that joins them, it would be well for hosts of farmers to sell some of their broad acres, concentrate their efforts upon limited areas, and look more to the comfort of their housholds and the proper education of their children. Even if large farms were the most profitable—which we deny—small ones are to be preferred for very cogent reasons, not the least of which are the comfort, peace and general welfare of the owners and their families.—D. D. T. MOORE, in *American Agriculturist for August.*

AUGUST HINTS FOR FARM AND GARDEN.—Cut oats before they are fully ripe; they will shell out less, and the straw will be more valuable for fodder. —Buckwheat sown early this month will usually escape the frost. Should it be injured it will yet be valuable for plowing under.—The New England way was to work corn three times. The first hoeing was called weeding; the second half-hilling, and the third was to hill the corn; after this it was left for the ground to be overrun with late weeds. The better method is to run the cultivator as long as a horse can pass between the rows. The cultivator not only stirs the surface, but kills the weeds. A plow should not now be used, it cuts the roots.—Thin the root crops. Sow strap-leaf turnips in drills twenty-eight inches apart, using 150 pounds to the acre of superphosphate, or bone flour, near the seed.—Give meadows a top dressing of old manure or fine compost. Harrow bare and mossy spots in pastures and sow seed on them. Give a top dressing of lime or plaster.—Cut brush with a brush hook; burn, and save the ashes.—This is a harvest month for weeds.

MARKET GARDEN.

Keep asparagus clear of weeds, using the hoe until the tops prevent, then pull all the large weeds that appear.—Hoe cabbages and cauliflowers frequently. Liquid manure will cause rapid growth. —Cultivate between the rows of carrots and other root crops until the leaves prevent.—Celery may still be set and make fair-sized heads for winter use. Let that planted earlier be well cultivated and clear of weeds, keep sweet corn clear of weeds and the soil mellow, by the use of the cultivator. As soon as the ears are gathered remove the stalks and cure for fodder. Cut off all smutty ears and stalks burn them.—Gather cucumbers for pickles daily. Always cut them leaving the stem attached. Two or three inches in length is large enough. —Promote the growth of egg plants by applications of liquid manure.—*American Agriculturist.*

FAMOUS FARMS FOR FREEMEN.

Visitors to old Point Comfort (fortress Monroe) can spend a few hours very pleasantly, in inspecting the grounds and buildings of the well-known Hampton School, where negroes and Indians are alike educated. Attached to it a farm of three hundred and fifty acres, presented by Mrs. Hemenway, of Boston, and enlarged by additional purchase, to over five hundred acres. This farm lies four miles from the Home School Buildings, on Hampton Road, and like the Home Farm, adjacent to the building, is under the care of Mr. Albert Howe.

On the home farm there is a daily detail of nine colored, and six Indian boys, except on Mondays, when half of the entire force for farm work is out, giving an average of a day and a half of labor to each one weekly. Eight milkers and drivers are employed all day, and study evenings from seven to nine P. M., for one year. One hundred and ten acres are under cultivation.

A leading feature is the milk dairy; twenty-six grade Ayrshire and Jersey cows, supply from fifty-five to sixty gallons of milk daily, of which about half is used at home, and the rest is sold at Fortress Monroe, and the Hygeia Hotel. for the third year one hundred and forty tons of ensilage have been put up with very good results; it is given to the cattle morning and night, at the rate of a bushel a feed, mixed with four quarts of bran; a feed of clover hay is given in the middle of the day. Last year forty tons of clover hay and of orchard grass were raised, chiefly for twenty-three horses and mules (of which four are boarders, and four are used for driving) on the place. A thoroughbred Morgan and a Percheron horse are kept doing farm work most of the time. The past winter, fifteen tons of pork were slaughtered. There are on hand one hundred and twenty-five young hogs. Essex and Berkshire crossed with Chester are preferred.

The Hemenway Farm, four miles distant from the school, is under the immediate care of Mr. Charles Vanison, a graduate, and contains five hundred acres of good land for stock and grain purposes; it is cultivated by ten students, who work during the day and study evenings. The ten boys go to the Normal School after a year at the Hemenway farm, where they learn valuable practical lessons, and if industrious, save from their wages from sixty dollars to one hundred dollars a year. They are usually paid board, and ten dollars per month. Their savings here, and earnings at school, usually carry them through the Junior and Middle years of the regular course. Indian boys are often sent to this place for a change of work. No treatment is so effective for a wild, way ward Sioux boy, as to send him to the Hemenway farm to work for a few weeks among the steady colored boys. There is no one to "cut up" with, and he subsides almost immediately into the regular steady ways of the white persons about him. These Indian boys, who become farmers, will be efficient aids in settling the Indian question.—GENERAL ARMSTRONG *in American Agriculturist for August.*

COOLING CELLARS.—A great mistake is sometimes made in ventilating cellars and milk houses. The object of ventilation is to keep the cellars cool and dry, but this object often fails of being accomplished by a common mistake, and instead, the cellar is made both warm and damp. A cool place should never be ventilated unless the air admitted is cooler than the air within, or is at least as cool as that, or a very little warmer. The warmer the air the more moisture it holds in suspension. Necessarily the cooler the air the more this moisture is condensed and precipitated. When a cool cellar is aired on a warm day, the entering air being in motion appears cool; but as it fills the cellar the cooler air with which it becomes mixed chills it, the moisture is condensed and dew deposited on the cold walls, and may often be seen running down them in streams. Then the cellar is damp and soon becomes moldy. To avoid this the windows should only be opened at night, and late—the last thing before retiring. There is no need to fear that the night air is unhealthful, it is as pure as the air of midday, and really drier. The cool air enters the apartment during the night and circulates through it. The windows should be closed before sunrise and kept closed and shaded during the day. If the air of a cellar is damp it may be thoroughly dried by placing in it a peck of fresh lime in an open box. A peck of lime will absorb about seven pounds, or more than three quarts of water, and in this way a cellar may soon be dried, even in the hottest weather.—*American Agriculturist for August.*

HORNETS AND HONEY BEES FIGHTING.—The most remarkable and exciting scene I ever witnessed was a fight between a swarm of bees and a colony of hornets. Hornets, as you know, build their nests out of a material not unlike paper, which is moulded into concentric layers. The nests often attain the size of a man's head, and are occupied by about two hundred hornets. One day a swarm of bees took a flight from a hive of my father's, and made its way through a peach orchard for a piece of underbrush about two hundred yards from the hive. We pursued them with tin pans, and brought the fleeing bees to a stop. They alighted on an apparently deserted nest of hornets. It took about two seconds for the two hundred hornets to come out of their den and attack the invaders. The battle was hot and furious. The air was filled with a prolonged buzz as the combatants flew at each other and tried to use their stings. A great many on each side were killed, but the hornets carried the day. After the queen had been killed her army was put to rout.

FEED regularly and in variety. Hide the grains in chaff or leaves, and let the fowls hunt and scratch them out. Never throw huge masses of food before them if you wish them to do well.

THE reproaches of enemies should quicken us to duty, and not keep us from it.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs.

Heart Pains.

Palpitation, dropsical swellings, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by Wells' Health Renewer.

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Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

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Quick, complete cure, all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases, scalding, irritation, stone, gravel, catarrh of the bladder. $1. Druggists.

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Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

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"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.

"Rough on Pain."

Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhœa, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 25c. Rough on Pain Plasters, 15c.

Mothers.

If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use Wells' Health Renewer. $1. Druggists.

Life Preserver.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"Rough on Piles."

Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

Pretty Women.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity don't fail to try "Well's Health Renewer."

"Rough on Itch."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains

"Rough on Catarrh."

Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic, also unequaled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

The Hope of the Nation.

Children, slow in development, puny, sickly and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all kidney and urinary complaints cured by "Buchu-Paiba." $1.

"Water Bugs. Roaches."

"Rough on Rats" clears them out, also beetles, ants.

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Flour and Feed

Kept constantly on hand at the

LOWEST CASH PRICE

It will be a pleasure for us to wait on those who may favor us with their patronage.

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and REPAIRING of all kinds done in the SHORTEST NOTICE and the LOWEST PRICES. Also, Planing, Sawing and Wood Turning with improved machinery. Also, all kinds of heavy work done. Carriage Smith shop connected. All parties trusting me with work will be honorably dealt with. All work warranted.

D. M. CRUTE.

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The celebrated Hamiltonian horse, Colonel Winfield, will be kept during the coming season at O'Hara's livery stable in this place. Some of the finest colts ever seen in this neighborhood are the best recommendation. For further information call on O'HARA BROS.,
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DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

JOHN C. WEST & CO.,
262 W. MADISON ST., CHICAGO, ILLS.,
Sole Prop's West's Liver Pills.

"Crossest Man in Alabama."

"De crossest man in Alabama lives dar," said the driver as we approached a way-side home, near Selma, Ala., to ask accommodation for the night. At supper, and after it, "mine host" scowled at every one, found fault with everything earthly, and I was wondering if he would not growl if the heavenly halo didn't fit him, when incidental mention being made of the comet of 1880, he said: "I didn't like its form, its tail should have been fan shaped!"

But, next morning, he appeared half offended at our offering pay for his hospitality! My companion, however, made him accept as a present a sample from his case of goods.

Six weeks later, I drew up at the same house. The planter stepped lithely from the porch, and greeted me cordially. I could scarcely believe that this clear complexioned, bright-eyed, animated fellow, and the morose being of a few weeks back, were the same. He inquired after my companion of the former visit and regretted he was not with me. "Yes," said his wife, "we are both much indebted to him."

"How?" I asked, in surprise.

"For this wonderful change in my husband. Your friend when leaving, handed him a bottle of Warner's safe cure. He took it and two other bottles, and now he is—" "And now," he broke in, "from an ill-feeling, growling old bear, I am healthy and so cheerful my wife declares she has fallen in love with me again!"

It has made over again a thousand love matches, and keeps sweet the tempers of the family circle everywhere.—*Copyrighted.—Used by permission of American Rural Home.*

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VEGETABLE PURELY FREE FROM ALCOHOL

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No other medicine known so effectually purifies the blood of deep-seated diseases.

Millions bear testimony to its wonderful curative effects.

It is a purely Vegetable Preparation, made from the native herbs and roots of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol.

It removes the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health.

It is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to.

The Alterative, Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Sedative, Counter-Irritant and Tonic properties of VINEGAR BITTERS exceed those of any other medicine in the world.

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The Alterative, Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Sedative, Counter-Irritant and Tonic properties of VINEGAR BITTERS exceed those of any other medicine in the world.

Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent and Malarial fevers are prevalent throughout the United States, especially in the valleys of our great rivers and their vast tributaries during the summer and autumn, especially during seasons of unusual heat and dryness.

Bilious Fevers are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting specific influence upon these organs, is absolutely necessary.

Before resorting to cathartic pills for the purpose of relieving the clogged bowels, we would advise a trial of VINEGAR BITTERS. A few doses of this medicine will stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, cleansing the stomach, and exciting the secretions of the liver, and gradually restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all of its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system well fortified with this great preservative.

It Invigorates the stomach and stimulates the torpid Liver and Bowels, cleansing the blood of all impurities, imparting life and vigor to the whole system. Three or four bottles will break up Chills, Fever and Ague, and the Liver Complaint, which are caused by the vitiated condition of the blood, or other miasmatic poison.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are all soon relieved by VINEGAR BITTERS.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, the Bitters have no equal. Such diseases as Tetter, Eruptions, Scaldhead, Ringworm, Scrofula, Diseases of the Skin, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuge, no anthelmintic, will free the system from worms like VINEGAR BITTERS.

Mumps, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, and all children's diseases may be made less severe by keeping the bowels open with mild doses of the Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, this Bitters has no equal.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood when its impurities burst through the skin in Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when, and the health of the system will follow.

In conclusion: Give the Bitters a trial. It will cost but a trifle. One bottle is a sure guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Around each bottle are full directions printed in different languages.

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 & 34 Commerce St., Cor. Charlton St., New York.

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Every pair warranted to give satisfaction or money returned.

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To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

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It seven years, all forms, after the united faculty of the Medical College and Hospital had utterly failed, quickly but safely, she, and finally gives me to the world. Glad things of the treatment received sent free to all afflicted. Address and address to

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WANTED A MAN! INTELLIGENT, Ambitious, Energetic, to secure and fill our orders in his section. Responsible House. References exchanged. Also a LADY in different department. LADY AND GAY BROS., BOX 1,583, N. Y. $75 TO $100 SALARY

FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP.

It is far easier to prevent foot-rot than to cure it. Once, in the writer's experience, we had it in a large flock of sheep for two years. We finally cured it, but it was a tough job, and we have had a wholesome dread of it ever since. We now keep a gallon jug of carbolic acid always at hand, and whenever a sheep is lame, or the hoofs need paring, we apply, with a brush, a little crude carbolic acid to the feet. Two or three times a year, we make a business of going over the whole flock, and give a liberal application of carbolic acid to every hoof. We have had but one case of genuine foot-rot since we adopted this practice, now more than a dozen years ago. This one case was easily cured. For cure or prevention, we know of nothing better or cheaper than carbolic acid. Sulphuric or muriatic acid will answer as well. Both are cheap, and both useful for many purposes on the farm, provided you know how to use them, and take proper care of them, to prevent accidents. On the first appearance of the disease, every sheep and lamb, and every foot, and every hoof, and every toe, especially the parts between the toes, should be carefully and thoroughly washed with carbolic acid. In two or three days, go over the whole flock again, and if there are any new cases, separate them—not merely for fear of contagion, but for convenience in dressing them repeatedly.—JOSEPH HARRIS *in American Agriculturist for August.*

He Had Him on the Hip.

"No, my son," he replied as he put on his hat, "you can't go to the circus."

"But why, father?"

"Well, in the first place, I can't fail away my money on such things."

"Yes, but I have enough of my own."

"And in the next place, it is a rough crowd, the sentiment is unhealth